The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1875.

Reorganization of the Treasury Department.

The work of the reorganization of the Treasury Department, which was begun yesterday, is still going on. There were said to be about a hundred employees discharged to-day, a number of whom were females. There was much lamentation among the unlucky ones, and the Secretary's office was besieged all day by them pleading to get back. The Secretary says, however, that as he is carrying out the strict requirements of the law he is perfectly powerless.

Retirement of Fractional Currency.

The Secretary of the Treasury is steadily pursuing his policy of reducing the volume of the fractional currency. The amount retired and cancelled last month, was about one and a half million dollars.

Death of Wilbur F. Stocking.

Yesterday morning, Wilbur F. Stocking, who has been for months in delicate health, left Washington, by medical advice, for the North. This afternoon a dispatch was received here stating that last night he died on one of the Fall River boats, and that his body was sent back here. He was accompanied by his wife, a daughter of Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Stocking was in the Union army. A few years since he was somewhat prominent before the public by reason of the New York Custom House investigation, as he and his parter, Mr. Leet, enjoyed the very profitable "general order" business.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1875.

A Diplomatic Favorite in Disgrace.

Diplomatic circles here are much exercised over an incident in connection with a member of one of the foreign legation. The gentleman aforesaid was detailed to proceed to one of the Northern cities to make certain investigations for the benefit of the naval service of his Government. He fell into bad company, was perfectly oblivious of his own actions for several days, had a personal *rencontre* in a faro bank, in which he was badly worsted, and came back here without any report. The gossip among his associates is that he will be ordered home.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4, 1875.

Gold Sales Likely to be Suspended.

It is understood that there is a probability of gold sales being again suspended after this month. The currency balance in the Treasury is looking up again, and it is supposed will soon be sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government. The only object of the Secretary in resuming gold sales, was to supply the needful currency for the disbursements. Now that there seems no further necessity for this, he is disposed to go back to his policy of hoarding gold to prepare the way for specie payments.

Fred. Grant's Business Venture.

Lieutenant Colonel Fred. D. Grant will arrive in Washington Tuesday evening, to remain permanently, and will immediately enter into the banking business recently established here by Senator Sherman's nephew and himself, under the firm name of Sherman & Grant. The latter will resign his commissions of Lieutenant Colonel and Aid-de-Camp on General Sheridan's staff and Second Lieutenant of the Fourth Cavalry.

A Sensation Exploded.

The *Sunday Herald* of to-day says: "The paragraph going the rounds of the press, to the effect that Major W. H. Brown, late of the Fifth Cavalry, committed suicide on account of Miss Rucker having discarded him to marry General Sheridan, is utterly without foundation. Major Brown, to the writer's knowledge, was not acquainted with, nor had he ever met, Miss Irene Rucker. The ring which he swallowed, bearing the legend 'Dead Shot,' had reference to a lady from Virginia."

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1875.

WEEKLY LIST OF U. S. PATENTS

issued to the Inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending July 1, 1875. (Patents dated June 15, 1875.) Reported by telegraph expressly for the COMMERCIAL, by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, May Building, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

C. Hine and A. S. Jenks, Philadelphia, Driving bit.

J. Robbins, Philadelphia, Machine for granulating slag.

T. C. Taylor, Philadelphia, Composition for counterblocks of car wheels.

J. H. Beam, Philadelphia, Sausage machine.

J. Hackenberger, Philadelphia, Typewriting.

I. M. Phelps, Philadelphia, Permanent flour of camphor.

C. H. W. and E. P. Alexander, Philadelphia, Leather lettering.

D. C. Baxter, Philadelphia, Portable forge.

W. W. Colley, Philadelphia, Railway switch.

S. C. Cushman, Philadelphia, Sewing machine.

J. H. Dunbar, Philadelphia, Stand for barrel churns.

W. H. Hughes, Philadelphia, Distributing ashes on lev sidewalks.

J. Proctor, Philadelphia, Cylinder for wool carding and combing machine.

W. Haddock, Pittsburgh, Railway way joints.

L. Kaman, Pittsburgh, Combination lock of two table beams and girders.

T. S. Bissell, Pittsburgh, Shutter for grates.

H. Blackmore, Pittsburgh, Car coupling.

J. A. Hutchinson and J. W. Govier, Pittsburgh, steam engine valve gear.

E. Naylor, Pittsburgh, Machine for upsetting metalic rods and bars.

H. C. Tweddale, Pittsburgh, Manufacture of gas.

S. Strunz, Pittsburgh, Transparent soap.

T. U. Boorom, West Chester, Apparatus for lighting and heating houses.

W. Job, Eyon township, Machine for destroying potato bugs.

W. B. & O. P. Scaife, Allegheny, Corrugating sheet metal.

C. T. Sieber, Harrisburg, Soap cutting machine.

G. B. Caldwell, Philadelphia, Machine for manufacturing vapor gas.

V. Duhamel, Easton, Hoisting machine.

W. Rankin, Seelyville, Saw frame.

J. C. Wright, Monocacy Station, Nut lock.

R. Burdette, Erie, Organ stop knob.

W. B. Sanders, Lock Haven, Polishing or sad irons.

O. B. Thompson, White Ash, Fifth wheel.

Reissue—A. E. Nickerson & I. C. Streeter, Allegheny township, Means for pumping wells.

J. Kline, Camp Hill, Harvester crank and pins.

Design—T. C. Pears, Pittsburgh, Beer mugs, ale glasses, &c.

Trade Mark—Gellispe, Zella & Co, Philadelphia, Coffee.

I. S. Tilbert, Philadelphia, Pavements.

J. L. Ginzer & Co., Philadelphia, Hosiery.

Kibble, Chaff & Co., Hosiery.

OHIO.

J. H. Bean, Cincinnati, Carburetor.

W. Mans, Cincinnati, Extension table.

G. B. Everson, Cincinnati, Motor for sewing machines.

C. Wells, Cincinnati, Printing press.

T. W. Gunter, Cincinnati, Paper bag machine.

T. W. Gunter, Cincinnati, Cloth bag (2 cases.)

A. Truesdale, Cincinnati, Car conveyor.

W. H. Kittredge, W. H. & J. J. Clark, Salem, Oil can.

O. M. Merrick, Chillicothe, Wash bench.

O. M. Merrick, Chillicothe, Rotary churn.

O. M. Merrick, Chillicothe, Lap board.

J. A. Sinclair, Bridgeport, Grate bar.

A. Boscom, Norwich, Lubricator.

J. Clubb, Seneca, Fifth wheel for carriage.

M. Woodworth and J. B. Fredrichs, Connellsville, Car mover.

J. S. Betler, Delaware, Sadiron heater.

W. H. Briggs, Chicago, Ill., Locomotive headlight.

A. E. Briggs, Cincinnati, Locomotive headlight.

S. B. Gannon, Columbus, Crownsheet for boilers.

F. H. Hall, Zanesville, Manufacture of tubing.

G. O. Ross, Marion, Railway rail chair.

S. R. Smith and E. Myers, Cincinnati, Automatic brake for elevators.

Reissue—Jas. J. Gill, Canton, Harvester, ends of rails.

H. Chisholm, Cleveland, Rolls utilizing the flag.

Designs—M. H. Crane, Cincinnati, Coffin handle.

H. L. Fry, Cincinnati, Chain pump curb (two cases).

Trade Mark—W. E. Ogborn & Co., Cincinnati, Gin.

CASUALTIES.

Mysterious Death of a Milwaukee Merchant.

MILWAUKEE, July 3.—The body of Burr Kneeland, of the firm of Flint & Kneeland, wholesale tobacconists, was found in the river to-day. Deceased had been missing since Wednesday night. He is supposed to have met his death by foul play. He was a young man of considerable wealth. An inquest was called and postponed until Tuesday.

First Fourth of July Fatality.

CINCINNATI, July 3.—Louis Donnelly, colored, while, as he claims, firing off his pistol in celebration of the Fourth, shot and fatally wounded James Donnelly, a white man. Louis Donnelly has been arrested.

Freaks of Lightning.

COLUMBUS, July 4.—During a thunder storm to-day, lightning struck Hoge church, tore a house open and struck Alexander McMullin, a railroad man. The bolt struck McMullin in the back of the head, passing around his body and down his right leg, stunning and burning him severely.

Young Man Drowned at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 4.—J. Morgan Grubbs, aged eighteen, son of W. B. Grubbs, of the firm of Grubbs & Austin, wholesale clothiers, was drowned in the river at the foot of South street last night, while bathing. His body was not recovered.

Western Village Destroyed.

OMAHA, July 2.—Mail advices state that the entire village of Meridian, Jefferson county, Nebraska, was totally destroyed by a tornado last Saturday. Alexandria, a small town in the same county, was also badly damaged. No loss of life is reported.

HARRISBURG.

Meeting of Republican State Committee

Appointment of Secretaries and Sub-Committees.

Encouraging Reports from All Parts of the State.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, July 2, 1875.

The Republican State Committee met here to-day. There was a large attendance, and the feeling among the members was remarkably good.

Hon. Edward McPherson, of Adams county, on account of bad health, declined the Secretaryship of the committee, but accepted the Chairmanship of the Committee on Meetings and Speakers.

Major A. Wilson Norris, of Harrisburg, was chosen Secretary, and Messrs. Benjamin Hucket and John McCullough, of Philadelphia, E. H. Chase, of Luzerne, and Henry Butterfield, of Erie, Assistant Secretaries.

The following sub-committees were appointed:

Meetings and Speakers—Messrs. McPherson (Chairman), Charles H. Bergner, of Dauphin, and Ezra Lukens and John Lamon, of Philadelphia.

Organization—Messrs. Russell Errett (Chairman), James G. McQuaide, of Montgomery; Wm. S. McManus, of Berks; Wm. Lilly, of Carbon, and A. D. Wood, of Warren.

General H. H. Bingham, of Philadelphia, was chosen Treasurer, and Benj. F. Burroughs, of Snyder, Messenger.

The headquarters of the committee will be at Harrisburg till September, after which they will be removed to Philadelphia. The members all reported favorably from their counties, and their confidence of success was unusually strong. An active campaign will be established.

MEXICO.

Capture of Cortinas—His Police Arrested and Disarmed—Excitement in Matamoras.

GALVESTON, July 1.—The *News'* Brownsville special of July 1 says: General Cortinas has been arrested and placed under guard, by Colonel Manuel Parrat, of the Mexican Regular Cavalry. Cortinas' police have been arrested, disarmed and imprisoned. Great excitement prevails in Matamoras, and trouble is anticipated. The Government forces are in possession of the Custom House building and are patrolling the streets. They have two pieces of artillery at the Custom House, and others in different portions of the city.

NEW ORLEANS, July 2.—The Galveston *News* Brownsville special says: An order has been published that Cortina will be shot in case an attempt is made to rescue him. Judge Costillo and the wife of Cortina and fourteen others are prisoners. A general order prohibits the assembling of groups or hostile demonstrations. All public places are closed. Outside of Matamoras the people are reported arming, the arms being smuggled out. A gunboat is reported coming to the mouth of the Rio Grande and to carry Cortina to Vera Cruz.

CHICAGO, July 2.—A special dispatch from Lieutenant General Sheridan from Brownsville, Texas, this morning, indicate a critical state of affairs at Matamoras, and a conflict between the citizens and the Mexican soldiery is imminent. All the business houses in Matamoras are closed, and armed citizens are gathered, threatening to take Cortina from the jail, who, the Vice Consul thinks, are not strong enough to prevent the rescue.

ANOTHER CENTENARY.

Celebration of Washington's Taking Command of the Army at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

BOSTON, July 3.—The centennial celebration of Washington's assuming command of the Continental army was celebrated at Cambridge to-day. Flags and bunting were mostly displayed, and many private dwellings elaborately decorated. National salutes were fired at sunrise and sunset, bells were rung and points of historic interest denoted by appropriate inscriptions. The streets were thronged. The exercises of the day consisted of a poem by James Russell Lowell, and an oration by Prof. Peabody, of Harvard College. A prominent feature at the dinner was a poem by Oliver Wendell Holmes. Speeches were made by Governor Gaston, Senator Boutwell, General Devens and others. This evening fireworks and illuminations prevailed.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Two Rochester Policemen Shot.

ROCHESTER, July 3.—A noted gambler and thief, named John Clark, yesterday shot two police officers who attempted to arrest him for burglary. One officer will die. The other is not fatally hurt.

Charged With Wilfully Wrecking Their Vessel.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—Captain Lindell and Dean, chief mate, of the bark Union, lost on Puget Sound, May 7th, by striking a rock and sinking, were arrested yesterday at the instance of insurance companies for wilfully wrecking the vessel. The mate made a confession, charging the captain with approaching him with plans to destroy the vessel. The design was deliberately carried out. The captain denies the charge. The Union is worth about $8,000; insured for $15,000.

The Defaulting Secretary of the Western Development Company.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—The *Bulletin* this afternoon will publish the details of startling developments in the case of Miller, the defaulting Secretary of the Western Development Company, the substance of which is that his name is not Miller, but Woodruff; that he has a wife and family residing in New York, who supposed him to be in Australia; thence ostensibly he corresponds with them. The defalcation is greater than at first supposed. It is expected to reach $500,000 to $1,000,000. Large sales of real estate by Miller to Woodruff are discovered, being transactions by himself. He was preparing, when arrested, to desert his wife here and leave for Australia.

Alleged Libels and Conspiracy Against an Insurance Company.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—Davis R. Boogher, an agent of the New York Life Insurance Company; Mortimer F. Taylor, an attorney, and Joseph Clough and Augustus H. Weber were arrested to-day, on warrants issued by Circuit Court, for a libel, the publication here and in New York of malicious libels and for conspiracy to injure the business and credit of the Life Association of America.

Seizure of Crooked Distilleries.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—Revenue Collector Carroll, of the Second district of this State, has within a few days past seized several distilleries in Ozark Hills, Phelps county, and arrested Hamilton Redbettor, Abraham Lewis and Bud Autery.

Collector Malloy, of the Fourth district of Texas, seized a large distillery some days ago in the interior of Hamilton county, Texas, and arrested Walton and George Godfrey, its proprietors. It was a peach brandy and whisky distillery, and had never in any way conformed to law.

Bar Room Fight in Columbus.

COLUMBUS, July 4.—During a bar room fight to-night, Peter Trutt, a well-known rough who has a record of blood, stabbed James Turner, colored, in the bowels, causing his intestines to fall out and probably fatally injuring him. While running to avoid arrest, Trutt also fatally stabbed Robert McCrudie, another colored man, who was in no way connected with the row, seriously injuring him.

A Kidnapped Child Found.

POTTSVILLE, July 1.—Willie Wolf, six years old, who was stolen from his home in Scranton some months ago, has been found at Mahanoy with an intoxicated woman. Both have been sent to Scranton—the boy to his parents and the woman to jail, charged with abduction.

Kentucky Distilleries Seized.

CINCINNATI, July 1.—The Government revenue officers yesterday seized the distilleries of J. M. Schmitker, Kinnesamp & Co., Frost, Mandel and Henry Steinride, of Covington, Ky., for irregularities in the manufacture of liquors.

Suicide of an Army Quartermaster.

LARAMIE CITY, WY., July 1.—Col. E. B. Carling, Quartermaster at Fort Sanders, Wy., committed suicide last night by cutting his throat from ear to ear. Financial embarrassments and the complication of his official affairs are assigned as the cause.

FIRE RECORD.

Manchester, New Hampshire—$50,000.

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 4.—The private residence of Waterman Smith, of this city, was destroyed this morning by an incendiary fire. Mrs. Smith saved her life by jumping from a second story window. Loss $50,000; insurance $20,000.

Cheyenne—$30,000.

CHEYENNE, WY., July 4.—McDaniel's Theater and seven business houses on Eddy and Seventeenth streets, were burned to-day. The loss is estimated at $30,000. The fire originated in the property room of the theater.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

STATEMENT FOR LAST MONTH.

Decrease for the Month $1,431,249.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The following is an abstract of the official statement of the public debt for the month of June, 1875:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,100,883,550
Five per cent. bonds	667,132,750
Total coin bonds	$1,767,998,300
Lawful money debt	14,578,090
Matured debt	11,425,820
Legal tenders	$ 375,841,687
Certificates of deposit	58,415,000
Fractional currency	42,129,424
Coin certificates	21,736,300
Total without interest	$ 498,182,411
Total debt	$2,232,284,531
Total interest	38,647,556
Total debt and interest	$2,270,932,087
Cash in Treasury, coin	$ 79,854,410
Cash in Treasury, currency	3,978,951
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	58,415,000
Total in Treasury	$ 142,243,361
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,128,688,726
Decrease of debt during June	$ 1,431,249
Decrease since June 30, 1874	$ 14,399,514
Bonds issued to Pacific railway companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,938,766
Interest paid by United States	29,264,102
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c	6,134,311
Balance of interest paid by United States	20,129,791

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Ireland.

SHOOTING FOR THE ABERCORN CUP—PROMENADE CONCERT IN HONOR OF THE AMERICANS.

DUBLIN July 1.—The shooting for the Abercorn cup began to-day, at Doltymount. The American riflemen participated. The match was not finished, and will be continued to-morrow. The best scores were made by Pollock and Wilson, of the Irishmen, and Fulton and Gildersleeve, of the Americans.

Score of American team—Gildersleeve 71, out of a possible score of 75; Bodine 63, Canfield 54, Fulton 68, Hale 69, Bruce 65, Ballard 62 and Coleman 66.

Score of Irish team—Hamilton 67, Pollock 71, Milnor, 56, Wilson 64, McKenna 68, Johnson 59, Rigby 65, H. Fulton 63, Walkington 65 and Banks 70.

A complimentary promenade concert was given this evening in honor of the American riflemen. The Lord Mayors of Dublin and York were among the audience. The American team met with an enthusiastic reception when they entered the hall. Signor Foli sang an air, composed especially for the occasion, entitled "Dear Columbia."

France.

THE DESTRUCTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY BY INUNDATIONS.

PARIS, July 2.—It is estimated that the destruction of property by inundations in the southwestern portion of France will amount to 300,000,000 francs. The number of persons who perished is estimated at 3,000. President MacMahon continues his tour through the inundated districts.

The subscription list opened by President MacMahon for the relief of the sufferers in the valley of the Garonne, now foots up $150,000.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Seven Murderers to be Hanged in September—Contest for Chief of the Cherokees—Combination Against the Sioux—The Pease Expedition.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—Colonel Boudinat, who has just returned from the Indian Territory, says twenty-seven murder cases have just been disposed of by the United States District Court at Fort Smith, Arkansas, before which all the criminal business from the Indian nation come. Out of this number eleven defendants were convicted for murder in the first degree. Seven of those convicted, including two boys, one seventeen, the other nineteen years old, are to be hanged together on the 3d of September next. The eighth one, a negro, was killed after conviction, while attempting to escape from the guard. Much outlawry prevails in the Indian Territory, and ten men have been killed in the vicinity of Fort Smith within a few months.

A very bitter contest is now going on in the Cherokee nation for the position of chief of the nation between Lean and Downing parties, and it is alleged that conspiracy and secret assassinations are rife. Colonel W. P. Ross, the present chief, is a candidate for re-election, and a man named Thompson is the candidate of the Downing party.

An extra from the Bozman (Montana) *Times* says that the Crows, Nez, Perces and Bannock Indians have combined against the Sioux, that three days' fighting had occurred, and that the Sioux were being overpowered. The steamer Bozman, with the Pease expedition, sunk near Hunter's Springs, about two weeks ago, and all the arms, supplies and Pease's papers were lost, but no lives.

SAM CARY AT STEUBENVILLE.

The Son of Toil Takes Back His Temperance Record—Inflation of the Currency Advocated.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., July 3, 1875.

The Jefferson county Democratic Convention was held here to-day, and was as harmonious as such assemblages usually are. Sam Cary addressed a small crowd in front of the Court House to-night. He apologized for his previous attitude on the temperance question, denounced all legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors as useless, and strongly advocated the inflation of the national currency.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 4, 1875.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN NEW GRANADA—MORE THAN TEN THOUSAND LIVES LOST—DISTRESS AND STARVATION UPON THE PEOPLE.

The mail advices from Barranquilla, United States of Colombia, bring additional accounts of the disastrous earthquake at Cucuta. The story of the catastrophe is confirmed in all its horrible details. A private letter, dated Salazar, May 25th, says the number of dead is calculated at three quarters of the entire population. The few families which are saved are now on the outskirts of what was the city, living on what little they command. They will soon be obliged to retire, as the putrefaction of the dead will not allow them to remain. It is heartrending to see the wounded, who can have no care and who cannot remove their present condition. Four hundred mules were killed in the streets, and as there is no one to remove them the stench is becoming fearful. The villages of Santa Cristobal, Tarina, Guasimo, Capacho, San Antonio, Labatera, San Juan de Urena, Rosario and San Cayetano are completely destroyed. The storehouse of Presidio los Cachos was sacked and burned by bandits.

Another letter says such was the violence of the shock that not a single house remained standing, and monuments in the cemetery were thrown down and many of them moved a considerable distance from their original position. In thirty seconds the city of Cucuta was converted into a mass of ruins. The horrible blow resulted in the death of more than ten thousand persons, in addition to other thousands who were seriously wounded and bruised. Great numbers of haciendas have been destroyed, and hundreds of houses in the country overthrown, leaving the people homeless and consigned to poverty. Many of the trees were torn up from the roots, and small hills were opened like a mountain. The extent of the great catastrophe is of course unknown, as also the precise place of its first manifestation. Some suppose that the volcano of Sobatera, which was in action in 1848, is again breaking out, while others say that a new volcano has appeared in the hills of Giracha. It is thought the Government will appoint a scientific commission to investigate the nature of the catastrophe.

A private letter from Bucaramanga, of May 24th, says that in Pamplonita the town hall is destroyed, and in Pamplona the cathedral is in ruins. A telegram from Hon. Aquille Parra to President Perez, dated Bucaramanga, May 24th, says: "The earthquakes continue. Last night the cathedral in Pamplona fell. There is great alarm and great devastation throughout the valley of Cucuta." A dispatch to President Perez from Chinacota, May 24th, says the population of San Jose Rosario and San Cayetano have disappeared. The town of Long Branch, leaving Pier 108, North river, foot of Rector street. From both points there is daily communication throughout the summer months, either by ocean tour or five times daily. From the station at Long Branch a regular line of coaches conveys passengers over a broad finely macadamized drive to Ocean Grove, a distance of six miles, fare fifty cents. Stages also carry passengers to and from Squan Village, on the New Jersey Southern Railroad.

In a temporal point of view, the principal motive which led to the establishment of Ocean Grove was, as already stated, to furnish Christian homes, where ministers of the gospel and others religiously disposed could enjoy the recreation and healthfulness of the sea shore. With this in sight the cost of living has been kept within range of the expenses at home. A cozy cottage, and all needful supplies can be had as cheaply here as at other places, so that the expense of living may be regulated to suit the means. It is sometimes preferable to keep house, or combine board at the restaurants and boarding houses; then the cost will be according to the place—say $1 00 per day, and upwards.

A pleasant method for a company of eight or ten, more or less, to hire a tent or cottage for sitting and sleeping purposes, and eat at the public tables. The cost of the tent can be easily divided, makes it light for each, and the expense of board is not great. Rooms at the public houses with board can be had at from $8 00 to $15 00 per week. The cottage cost at the public houses is about $12 00 per week.

The hotels, though not large, are comfortable.

The meetings for the religious season of 1875 at Ocean Grove have been appointed as follows:

A ten days' meeting for the promotion of holiness, from July 9th to 19th. Several bishops of the Methodist Church have been invited to attend this meeting, and if official duties allow, will be present and participate.

The following preachers, Providence permitting, will take part:

Rev. John Thompson, Philadelphia; F. Hodson, D. D., Chambersburg, Pa.; L. C. Matlack, D. D., Middletown, Del.; E. M. Levy, D. D., Philadelphia; E. Stubbs, Smyrna, Del.; W. C. Adams, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. S. Lightburn, New York; T. Hanlon, D. D., J. B. Graw, D. D., New Jersey; A. Longacre, A. Cather, E. I. D. Pepper, W. Major, C. P. Marsden, J. S. Lame, George Rakestraw, Philadelphia, and many others.

A two days' temperance meeting, August 11th and 12th. This meeting will be a conference on the different phases of the temperance cause, and the means best adapted to advance its interests, and will continue two days, or more, as the exigencies may demand.

James Black, Esq., of Lancaster, Pa., and Rev. A. Wallace, of Philadelphia, are the Committee of Arrangements, to whom communications may be made.

Annual camp meeting for the promotion of holiness, August 17th to the 27th.

Large numbers of earnest laborers and devoted ministers will be present and participate in this meeting.

The religious season has already been inaugurated in a revival, which, considering the few who have yet arrived, has met with considerable encouragement. About eighty conversions have been made, with daily services. A young men's Christian Association is being formed, and praying bands are to scout the country round about, especially the summer resorts, until the whole neighborhood is leavened with salvation." It is estimated that during the season not less than twenty-five thousand persons visit the grove.

Adjoining Ocean Grove is Asbury Park, purchased and laid out by a member of the Methodist Church. About two hundred cottages have sprung up here, within three years.

DEB. R. K.

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal*, July 2, says: "The quantity of coal sent from this region the last week was by rail, 84,084 tons, canal 9,710 tons; for the week 93,794 tons, against 102,395 for the corresponding week last year. The supply sent from all the regions for the week was, anthracite 880,021 tons; bituminous, 89,429; for the week 469,459 tons, against 467,895 tons for the corresponding week last year. Increase, 1,591 tons. The supply sent from all the regions so far this year foots up 7,885,704 tons, against 10,249,822 tons to the same period last year. Decrease, 2,364,118 tons. The decrease in anthracite is 2,440,432 tons."

HARD TIMES.

The Cause of Them.

The Boston *Journal* thus expresses its opinion about the cause of the long continued hard times:

"In partial explanation of this it may be said that there is such a thing as commercial dyspepsia. Depression is not simply epidemic; it sometimes becomes chronic. When everybody joins in a chorus of 'hard times,' it is likely to continue hard times until some more cheerful spirit starts up in a different key. But this is not a sufficient explanation. A cause, which lies much deeper, and is more baneful in its influence, is the practice of under-selling. Competition is said to be the life of trade; but there are cases where it may more truthfully be called the death of trade. We do not refer to that species of competition which contents itself with a small rather than large profit, and serves to actually stimulate trade by bringing commodities within the purchasing power of the many; nor to competition of the Cheap John sort, which introduces poorer goods in close imitation of the better, and whose seeming 'bargains' are in reality swindles. But we mean that competition which results in cutting down the price of articles below what it costs to manufacture them, and which leaves no reasonable margin of profit for any one.

"How such competition arises, and how it operates, are apparent to any one who will look at the condition of trade since the panic. As a natural result of the panic, all sorts of goods fell in price, and no one knew exactly when the bottom would be reached. The trouble now is that the bottom was really reached long ago, and still prices have continued to fall. Merchants became so used to underbidding each other, and cutting under regular prices with the hope of stimulating trade, or at least of drawing custom to themselves, that they continued the process beyond the point where a living profit could be made for themselves or the manufacturers. So this extreme competition has continued. Itself a product of depression, it has served to perpetuate and strengthen the depression from which it sprang. No one, not even the purchaser, is benefited by unjustly low prices. They serve to check industry and curtail manufacture, and so operate to the injury of labor. They annihilate the legitimate profits of industry, and so work the ruin of capital. And so all classes, in this era of low prices, feel the burden of the hard times. What seems to be most needed now is a readjustment of prices on a scale which may admit of moderate profit to manufacturer and dealer. Any one who visits our retail stores must be convinced that the evil here is as large a trade as ever, it stands to reason that the ordinary necessities of the people must be supplied in full circulation and prosperous. But the trouble is that in trade, as now conducted, there is little or no money to be made; and we shall not see brighter times on a true basis, until we have taken up with holiness, rigidly excluding all forms of speculation, and to afford those who wished to spend a brief season at the sea shore, an opportunity to do so at a moderate cost, and free from the temptations to dissipation usually found at fashionable watering places. The surplus, after defraying the necessary expenses for improvements, were to be devoted to such benevolent objects as might be determined upon by the association at its regular meeting.

The work of the founders of Ocean Grove now developed to an extent not anticipated by them. To meet the wants of visitors the association by purchase enlarged its bounds from the original six acres to two hundred and thirty acres and at once entered upon a system of improvements which is still continued and will be to answer the necessities of the future. Upwards of fifteen hundred lots have been surveyed, over eleven hundred of which have been sold. About four hundred cottages have been erected by the lot owners at a cost ranging from $450 to $3,000. The grounds are laid out in parks and avenues, some of the latter being 200 feet in width and crossing at right angles, so that each square is only five hundred feet in length, and from fifty to one hundred and fifty yards in width, and affording excellent boating. On the south is Fletcher Lake, a beautiful expanse of fresh water about a quarter of a mile in length, and from fifty to one hundred and fifty yards in width, and affording excellent boating. On the south is Fletcher Lake, also fresh water, and of the same size. Ocean Pathway, leading from the preacher's stand to the beach, is a fine graveled walk in the center of a park 1,500 feet long and widening out at the grove to a widening to 300 feet at the sea. Excellent water is obtained at a depth from fifteen to twenty-five feet. It may fairly be said that Ocean Grove is perfect in every respect the from sea of the association.

The grounds at Ocean Grove are accessible from Philadelphia (foot of Market street) and Camden by the Amboy Railroad to Wanesburg, Freehold and Squan Village, and by the Burlington County Railroad to Venfleetown, thence by the New Jersey Southern to Long Branch. They may also be reached from New York by the New Jersey Southern Railroad to Long Branch, leaving Pier 108, North river, foot of Rector street. From both points there is daily communication throughout the summer months, either by ocean tour or five times daily. From the station at Long Branch a regular line of coaches conveys passengers over a broad finely macadamized drive to Ocean Grove, a distance of six miles, fare fifty cents. Stages also carry passengers to and from Squan Village, on the New Jersey Southern Railroad.

In a temporal point of view, the principal motive which led to the establishment of Ocean Grove was, as already stated, to furnish Christian homes, where ministers of the gospel and others religiously disposed could enjoy the recreation and healthfulness of the sea shore. With this in sight the cost of living has been kept within range of the expenses at home. A cozy cottage, and all needful supplies can be had as cheaply here as at other places, so that the expense of living may be regulated to suit the means. It is sometimes preferable to keep house, or combine board at the restaurants and boarding houses; then the cost will be according to the place—say $1 00 per day, and upwards.

A pleasant method for a company of eight or ten, more or less, to hire a tent or cottage for sitting and sleeping purposes, and eat at the public tables. The cost of the tent can be easily divided, makes it light for each, and the expense of board is not great. Rooms at the public houses with board can be had at from $8 00 to $15 00 per week. The cottage cost at the public houses is about $12 00 per week.

The hotels, though not large, are comfortable.

The meetings for the religious season of 1875 at Ocean Grove have been appointed as follows:

A ten days' meeting for the promotion of holiness, from July 9th to 19th. Several bishops of the Methodist Church have been invited to attend this meeting, and if official duties allow, will be present and participate.

The following preachers, Providence permitting, will take part:

Rev. John Thompson, Philadelphia; F. Hodson, D. D., Chambersburg, Pa.; L. C. Matlack, D. D., Middletown, Del.; E. M. Levy, D. D., Philadelphia; E. Stubbs, Smyrna, Del.; W. C. Adams, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. S. Lightburn, New York; T. Hanlon, D. D., J. B. Graw, D. D., New Jersey; A. Longacre, A. Cather, E. I. D. Pepper, W. Major, C. P. Marsden, J. S. Lame, George Rakestraw, Philadelphia, and many others.

A two days' temperance meeting, August 11th and 12th. This meeting will be a conference on the different phases of the temperance cause, and the means best adapted to advance its interests, and will continue two days, or more, as the exigencies may demand.

James Black, Esq., of Lancaster, Pa., and Rev. A. Wallace, of Philadelphia, are the Committee of Arrangements, to whom communications may be made.

Annual camp meeting for the promotion of holiness, August 17th to the 27th.

Large numbers of earnest laborers and devoted ministers will be present and participate in this meeting.

The religious season has already been inaugurated in a revival, which, considering the few who have yet arrived, has met with considerable encouragement. About eighty conversions have been made, with daily services. A young men's Christian Association is being formed, and praying bands are to scout the country round about, especially the summer resorts, until the whole neighborhood is leavened with salvation." It is estimated that during the season not less than twenty-five thousand persons visit the grove.

Adjoining Ocean Grove is Asbury Park, purchased and laid out by a member of the Methodist Church. About two hundred cottages have sprung up here, within three years.

DEB. R. K.

Sleep, and How to Woo It.

[From the New York Graphic.]

An article by Mr. Frank Buckland which recently appeared in *Land and Water* has naturally excited a good deal of attention, since it gave expression to views on a subject decided views in regard to a subject which always has been and always will be of interest to mankind—sleep, that mental death from which man is born anew in mind and body—the true fountain of youth which Ponce de Leon sought in Florida and found in his bed. Mr. Buckland is the son of the celebrated Dr. Wm. Buckland, who gave the first great impulse to the study of geology in England, and whose Bridgewater Treatise on "Geology and Mineralogy Considered with Reference to Natural Theology" has with general readers always been the most popular of the series. Mr. Buckland's opinion is not generally received opinion in reference to sleep, by telling the story of how his father worked, who, being exceedingly busy during the day, used to retire at seven o'clock in the evening and immediately went to bed and slept till about ten, when he rose and wrote till two or three in the morning. Before retiring for the second time he ate a pudding or a sandwich, and having thus "diverted the blood from his brain to the stomach," fell into the sleep of the righteous till he felt fresh and vigorous the later morning. Unfortunately it is the general opinion of mankind that a night's sleep should be sought on a nearly empty stomach, and that to yield to the gentle god immediately after partaking a hearty meal leads to disarrangement of the liver and stomach, and produces a distinct tendency to apoplexy.

There is hardly a subject of the *regime* of life which has attracted more discussion than the overcoming of insomnia. And this is as it should be, for in these days of excitement sleeplessness is a curse such as life has few to offer. Doctors tell us that if long protracted it leads to mental disorder, of which a man is unconscious during the earliest symptoms. The old books of medicine are full of remedies for it, and quaint old Burton, in his "Anatomy of Melancholy," gives a delightful catalogue, headed by saith: "Andrew Borde commendeth frications," but for his own part he finds nothing more efficacious than "cross and pile," a sovereign cure of the same." That there is a great deal of truth in this remark as applied to persons

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1875.

THE foreign exports from Philadelphia, during the month of June, amounted in value to $3,203,770, nearly one-half of which was carried in American vessels. England took $1,140,000; Ireland, $448,000; Belgium, $872,000, and Germany $291,000, whilst quite large amounts were sent to the West Indies and South America.

A DEMOCRATIC candidate for the Legislature, in Kentucky, is so mean that, although rich, he always makes his canvass on foot, walking from place to place, and carries some pone and fried bacon in his pocket for provisions. It's so much cheaper that way, you know. *Quere*—can a man who prosecutes a campaign in that fashion be said to be *running* for an office?

THE school teachers of Ohio, at their State convention held last week at Put-in-Bay, showed their appreciation of the situation by unanimously passing the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That we are in favor of a free, impartial and unsectarian education to every child in this State, for any division of the school fund or appropriation of any part thereof to any religious or private school would be injurious to education and the best interests of the Church."

The friends of free education in that State seem to be thoroughly aroused to the danger their school system is in of being overturned by the Democracy.

THE Temperance men of Iowa have shown more good sense than their compatriots elsewhere. At their late State Convention they declined to make any nominations. The platform adopted declares that the temperance people of Iowa are forced to seek the promotion of their cause in such a way as will be the most effective without regard to parties; that the laws of the State relating to the dosecration of the Sabbath should be rigidly enforced; that there should be no division of the school fund for sectarian purposes; that political organizations should not control men in their action on moral questions; and that county organizations be formed to elect temperance men to the Legislature.

THE Catholic papers in Ohio have been very bold in their utterances about the school question, and declare the duty of the Catholics to vote the Democratic ticket, but they have not yet assumed the boldness which is shown by the Church in Canada, whatever they may hereafter do. We copy from one of our religious exchanges:

In Quebec Rome is strong and bold. In view of approaching elections Bishop Bourget has issued a circular to the faithful, which was read by order in the churches. In this he lays down the most stringent doctrines on the union of Church and State, and denounces those who object to the interference of the clergy in politics. He animadverts very pointedly on several actions of the Government. The document has the ground-thing. He lays down in effect that in all things State must be subservient to the Church. The State exists for the Church. The Bishop speaks with the authority of God, and the State is bound to obey.

THE peach crop in the East being much greater than the East can consume, the peach-growers have held a conference with the railroads as to rates of transportation West. They announce that they are not offered to carry fruit to Pittsburgh in thirteen hours from Baltimore; Cincinnati, Columbus and Sandusky in twenty-four hours, and to St. Louis and Chicago in thirty-three hours, and proposed to charge seventy-five cents per 100 pounds to Pittsburgh. The Pennsylvania road offered to deliver at Pittsburgh by 7:15 A. M. fruit reaching West Philadelphia by 6:10 P. M. There is now no doubt that the arrangements for shipping fruit will this year be far more complete than ever before, both to the New England and interior cities, and there is no good reason why we should not have all the peaches, here, we want, at rates which will render the fruit attainable by every one.

NO ONE would think it was hard times with the farmers on reading the reports of blooded stock sales throughout the West. We have before us, in the *Ohio Farmer*, a report of a Kentucky auction of thoroughbred horses, which embraces sales at $4,000, $3,100, $2,575, $1,900, $1,830, and so on; and sales of short-horn and Alderney cattle, at $8,000 down to $4,000 and even $3,000 each. There are, of course, great variations in prices of this kind of stock; but the breeders of such cattle think nothing of going up to $8,000 or $10,000 for a fancy animal with which to cross their own lines of stock; and the farmers who want to have pure blood in their animals, are free buyers of blooded cows at $200, $300, $500, and up to $1,000. The fact that they are able to buy at these prices is an encouraging sign. It certainly does not look as if the times were hard with *them*.

WRITING of the grasshopper depredations in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, a special correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, sent out with instructions to make a minute servey of the field, says that the damage, aside from the loss of the small grain crops, done thus far is the loss of about sixty days' labor in the best part of the season, of an agricultural population of about two hundred thousand persons. The farmers are sparing no efforts to insure a crop, if hard work can do it. But very little replanting remains to be done in either State; and, within the grasshopper district, not only have the corn-fields been replanted, but about two-thirds of the wheat-fields that were "grasshoppered" have been plowed and planted with corn—the Canada and other early varieties generally. Besides, millet and rutabagas have been sown in large quantities, and the prospects of a full yield are reported to be excellent.

THE Savannah, Ga., *News* relates a circumstance in every way characteristic of real life in that State. A respectable negro, bearing a first-class ticket, occupies a seat in a first-class coach, in which are several exponents of the white man's government and members of the high-strung Southern aristocracy. They do not arise as one man and haul him headlong from the car; they do not taunt him with phraseology unbecoming to gentlemen; they do not sneer and scoff at him and treat him as a nonentity. No, they are Southern gentlemen, former owners of slaves, born in chivalric times with blue blood veins attached, and they simply gather about the solitary black man, and in a bold, business-like way expectorate the juice of the filthy weed upon him until he presents a repulsive sight and is forced to leave his quarters. This, says the *News*, triumphantly, is "a cool and effective way of defeating the Civil Rights bill." Comment is unnecessary.

THE business situation is reported by the New York papers to be steadily improving, so far as legitimate trade is concerned. The *Times* cites several instances of merchants who, on striking their balance sheets for the half year, found matters a good deal better than they had expected. In regard to the great producing interests of the country, too, there is much in the outlook that calls for general congratulation. The farmers of the North-west are now rapidly marketing the surplus grain left over from last year, and the crop accounts continue to be of an unusually cheering character. In the South a full crop of cotton, sugar and rice will be raised, which will do much toward recuperating the Southern States, while at the West the wheat harvest promises to be the most abundant for many years, other grains promising equally well. Moreover, the grain crops of Hungary and Russia are likely to be below the average, and the recent floods in Hungary and France will still further reduce the Continental harvests. This makes it pretty certain that our surplus wheat yield will nearly all be wanted on the other side of the Atlantic.

WE SHOULD, were it possible, be very glad to believe that Southern reconstruction had been accepted as a finality by the political leaders of that section, and not merely acquiesced in under protest. When, however, a representative Southerner like General PRESTON, of South Carolina, is applauded by the students of the leading university in the South for declaring that the suppression of the rebellion was "the most unnatural crime GOD has permitted man to perpetrate," it is impossible to resist the conclusion that, at least among a very considerable part of the people, the old hostile feeling toward the Government remains, and that reconstruction is still merely formal and in no proper sense completed. An occasional correspondent of the New York *Times*, a careful and intelligent student of events, and a native born Southerner, writing from Georgia, says that the principle of State sovereignty is only slumbering, and that the leaders of the party are using the Southern Historical Society "to secure for the States rights principle a moral and numerical support in the ranks of the Democracy which will enable its friends to wield an appropriate influence upon the policy of that party." This society, it will be remembered, was organized in 1869, in New Orleans, and Rev. Dr. PALMER, of the Presbyterian Church, a blatant secessionist, made President. The public, however, knew but little of the society until it was reorganized by the Bourbon leaders, in August, 1873, at the Montgomery Springs, Virginia, when JUBAL EARLY was elected President. Since the reorganization of the society its power has been felt, and now the Bourbons control the Democratic party in the Southern States, and will undoubtedly control the party in the nation. The correspondent adds that they have a comprehensive plan of secret organization, and affirms that since 1873 they have been preparing for the campaign next year, organizing and marshaling their forces in a most skillful manner, and resorting to almost every means that human ingenuity could devise to accomplish their purposes. Unquestionably they are preparing for a desperate contest, and the sooner the people of the North realize the gravity of the situation the better it will bs for the country generally.

OFFICIAL MALFEASANCE.

EX-President WOOLSEY, of Yale College, in an address before one of the literary societies of that institution, fell into the Cassandra vein and "mournfully confessed the decline of integrity and patriotism and disinterestedness in political affairs and relations. The type of political character has lowered. There has been a falling off in statesmanship. Considerations of public utility and welfare have less influence on the minds of leading politicians and citizens than formerly. The binding force of moral obligation seems to be nearly gone. On the other hand, there is a sad and alarming increase of official malfeasance and political corruption."

In the eyes of such men as Dr. WOOLSEY the typical statesman of the past is DE WITT CLINTON, of New York, and it is by comparing the prominent men of to-day with such men as CLINTON, that he is led to dogmatize about the falling off in statesmanship. Yet CLINTON, it now appears, proposed to buy up the whole Legislature of New York, on one occasion, to promote his personal interests as a statesman. True, Dr. WOOLSEY, in worshipping these statesmen of the past, may not be acquainted with this fact; but ignorance concerning them is as little excusable as an undue exaltation of them as models.

Is it to be wondered at, when men like Dr. WOOLSEY thus proclaim their belief in the wholesale corruption of the American people, that English Tories should seize hold of the slander and treat it as the unquestioned truth? Here, for instance, is the London *Standard*, commenting as follows on a Fourth of July celebration by Americans in London:

"None but Americans would venture such a display of bad taste as the banquet, and none but English would tolerate it. It is hardly decent for any loyal Englishman to participate in the celebrations of English disasters. The American insurrection was about the most unprovoked rebellion in history in present times. Forbearance and conciliation on the English side was returned by the Americans with insult and abuse, which is only encountered by cringing flattery, and this Dean Stanley calls reconciliation and peace-making. *Among Americans are but few not actually participating in the general system of public plunder in their country.* Who would not joyfully exchange their institutions for the order, honesty and loyalty of this empire, from which a century ago they made their insane revolt?"

Who would not joyfully go back to the halcyon days of WALPOLE, when every public man in England was known to have his price? And who would not throw aside the present corrupt state of American society, and revive the high level of British public morals as they now exist? It was only the other day that, in a debate in Parliament upon bribery at elections, the general purchasability of an average British constituency was frankly admitted, and Mr. BENTINCK, a Tory after the heart of the *Standard*, denounced the hypocrisy of such debates, and said that "there was really no feeling in or out of the House against the practice of bribery." The House laughed heartily at this admission, and showed no disposition to controvert it. Is not prey, on the whole, the morals of all the orchards of Great Britain; but we do not wonder that the *Standard* should throw such missiles at us when our own people are so busy at fabricating them for such uses.

We deny, flatly and emphatically, the assertion of Dr. WOOLSEY that there is a sad and alarming increase of official malfeasance and political corruption. The binding force of moral obligation is *not* nearly gone, and there is just as high a tone of public honor, now, as ever prevailed in this country. There are occasional instances of unfaithfulness in public life, and instances of political corruption do now and then occur; but all such cases are dwelt upon so much and so long for political effect that people are led to believe that they are much more numerous than they really are. There may be more instances of the kind than there were twenty-five or fifty years ago; but there are more officers now than there were then, and the population of the country has doubled since DE WITT CLINTON tried to buy up a Legislature in bulk.

Did any one ever stop to think how many men there are in public life in this country, holding places of trust as well as of profit, and how few of this large number have turned out badly? Let us take Pennsylvania as a case in point. There are in this State fifty-six counties, in which there is an average of ten officers to each county; twenty cities, with five officers each; and two thousand boroughs and townships, each of which has two justices, one constable, two supervisors and one treasurer, all of whom collect or disburse money for the borough or township, or for litigants. Then add to this two thousand postmasters, and many others employed in the internal revenue service, and still others engaged in public trusts whom we have not enumerated, and it will be found that there are at least *fifteen thousand* men in this State who hold places of trust, and who are engaged in collecting or disbursing money either for the public or parties litigant.

This is a large aggregate of men; and when we come to extend the computation to other States, it will be found that, in the thirty-seven States of this Union there are from three hundred thousand to four hundred thousand men upon whom the public confidence is to some measure bestowed. Many of the offices thus filled are small affairs, we admit, but official integrity is just as apparent in small places as in large; and the occupants of these small places all handle money not their own, be the amount large or small. If official corruption is so prevalent, it will be just as prevalent in small places as in large, and if official integrity be the rule, it will be as manifest in township officers as in the occupants of the larger offices of the county.

Now, how many of this army of public servants have proved unworthy? That there have been cases of flagrant dereliction, here and there, is true; but the instances of corruptness in public life, compared with the great mass of honest and incorruptible men, have been few and far between. We hear all about the defalcation and dishonesty, when it occurs, but we hear nothing of the hundreds of thousands who have resisted all temptations to dishonesty and have maintained their good names unspotted. The changes are rung upon every isolated case of wrong-doing; but no one takes into account the multitudinous cases of right doing.

We say, then, that political corruption among the public men in this country is *not* the rule; that the great body of men who are trusted and honored by their fellow citizens are pure, upright and honest; and that the occasional instances of corruption are not to be taken as evidence of general unsoundness, any more than one specked apple in a barrel is a proof that the whole package is rotten.

It is about time this wholesale denunciation should stop, and that this wailing over a purely imaginary depreciation from a past standard should cease. There is as much public virtue to-day, as in days that are gone; and while he who mourns over a picture of his own painting may claim distinction as a prophet of evil, he can hardly attain to eminence as a calm and unprejudiced observer.

THE New York *World* says that a Democratic hatred fraud, peculation and corruption as the devil hates holy water. The hate, then, of his Satanic Majesty for holy water cannot be very deep. If his aversion to that fluid is no greater than that shown by many Democrats in office to corrupt practices, he can bear to be sprinkled with it every day. Let us see:

Two Democratic Councilmen of Baltimore expelled for accepting bribes of $50 and $100. And their plea was that, although guilty, they were but pursuing the common practice of Councilmen in that Democratic city!

Eight Democratic officials in Cincinnati indicted for fraud and corrupt management of the City Water Works, and the Mayor implicated in borrowing the city funds to pay the expenses of his election!

Three or more Democratic members of the Ohio Legislature exposed in selling their votes upon certain pending bills for one hundred dollars apiece!

The Democratic State Treasurer of Georgia a defaulter in a sum nearly approaching a million!

Eight Democratic county treasurers in Ohio proved to be defaulters in large amounts! And TWEED in jail, unable to find bail in suits against him for stealing six millions from the city of New York, with the *World* defending him while the stealing process was going on!

Democratic Canal Superintendent MCRAE indicted in New York for corruption in office!

The whole canal system of New York under Democratic control, denounced by Gov. TILDEN as rotten to the core, tainted all over with fraud, and the center of a complete system of stealing hundreds of thousands from the State annually!

A fraudulent claim of $72,000 in which a Democratic member of the New York House of Representatives was interested, was pointed out by Gov. TILDEN in his message upon canal frauds, and an item in the appropriation bill to pay this fraudulent claim was signed and approved by Governor TILDEN who at first denounced it!

Truly, the hatred of this party to fraud, peculation and corruption rises into that region of the sublime which shades off into the ridiculous.

THE annual summary of imports of manufactures of silk, classified, at New York, just published by the Silk Association, makes the total for the fiscal year just ended $22,810,483, against $22,669,653 last year, $28,401,407 in 1873, and $34,978,026 in 1872. There was an increase of $2,135,219 in silks, $1,621 in embroideries, $2,851 in shawls, $12,748 in gloves, $252,944 in cravats, $8,700 in handkerchiefs, $6,425 in sewings, $536,313 in braids and bindings, and a parallel decline in satins, crapes, pongees, plushes, velvets, ribbons—$1,454,618; vestings, hose, silk and cotton and silk and worsted. The same facts are furnished for the month of June since 1860, excepting the five years after 1866 that have been reported. They show that $933,918 received this year is $268,744 less than last year, $198,560 in excess of 1873, and has been exceeded in but five years since 1860. The total receipts of raw silk were 9,645 bales and cases, and 1,476 bales of pierced cocoons.

When the little Tariff Bill was passed it placed a sixty per cent. *ad valorem* duty on all silk goods excepting those having twenty five per cent. or more component material of cotton, flax, worsted or wool, with the hope that thereby the frauds perpetrated by substituting cotton threads in the edges of some goods would be reduced. One uniform rate on all goods containing seventy-six per cent. or over in value of silk would, it was contended, secure the duty originally intended. A little testimony on this point is furnished by the report. The amount of silk on which goods imported has fallen from $44,469 in 1866 and $14,406 in 1873 to $8,147; that of silk and cotton from $222,571 in 1874 to $129,002, and of silk and linen from $2,726 in 1872 to nothing.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Lafayette, Ind., is the first place to invite Theodore to lecture.

Currant news items are beginning to appear in the country newspapers.

Tilton was at Plymouth church on Sunday and listened to Beecher's sermon.

The potato bug has made its appearance in various sections of Eastern New York.

In Missouri, it is predicted that the corn-crop will be greater than ever known before.

They call Mullett, "late Government architect and present professor at large of profanity."

Over 80,000 acres of land in Iron county, Missouri, are advertised to be sold for delinquent taxes.

The adherents to socialism in Germany have diminished, within a few years, from 340,000 to 25,000.

The Police Department of Boston cost $815,185 40 last year, and $1,015,372 72 for school instructors.

It is estimated that over five thousand men are now rushing to the Black Hills in search of—disappointment.

A vein of excellent coal has been discovered near Lawrence, Kansas, at a depth of forty-five feet below the surface.

Last Monday Atlanta celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the meeting of the first Provincial Congress of Georgia.

An Indian read the Declaration of Independence at the celebration on the Puyallup reservation, Washington Territory.

The next event of general interest is the college regatta, to take place at Saratoga on the 14th. Thirteen colleges will take part.

Three hundred money order offices will be shortly designated in this country where Canadian money orders will be issued and paid.

The New York Board of Education proposes to rescind the rule making the study of German in the public schools compulsory.

An Italian agent has recently been buying large tracts of land in California for his countrymen to settle upon during this year.

A fund of half a million has been guaranteed to be expended in proving the continuity of several of the Cottonwood, Col., mines.

A "long, slim, slate-colored bug" has received the mantle of the Colorado pest, and is now chewing up the potato vines in Illinois.

If the colleges, while they are dabbling in degrees, would take a few off the thermometer, the Boston *Advertiser* would be much obliged.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science will take place at Detroit, August 9 and 10.

The Boston *Post* says there are eight more missionaries than there are heathen in this world of ours. And yet that paper remains unconverted.

One of the latest suggestions of hostility to the potato beetle is to dust the vines with Portland cement. The experimenter says "it killed every one."

In Burlington, Vermont, three churches recently were struck by lightning and a number of persons, who were at prayer meetings, were knocked over.

A new potato disease has made its appearance in England in the shape of a fungus which attacks the tubers when young. Its effects are most disastrous.

The Baltimore papers are urging the erection of a monument to Francis S. Key, the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," who is buried at Frederick, Maryland.

Now comes Mr. Thomas Plowman, of Leavenworth, and declares that the locusts on his premises have attacked, overpowered and devoured a brood of callow catbirds.

The aggregate value of local church property exempt from taxation in New York city is $38,140,500, and colleges, hospitals, schools, etc., swell the sum to $64,410,000.

Col. Carrington, of the regular army, has gone to Europe to examine official document pertaining to the American Revolution, to be found in the British and French war offices.

The Worcester, Mass., Council of Sovereigns of Industry have unanimously voted to disband. The action was based on a general dissatisfaction with the workings of the order.

Gold has been discovered among the sand of the Rio Grande. A chemical analysis has been made and a shovelful of mud has produced the sixteenth part of an ounce of gold, worth about one dollar.

The Noble county, O., Republicans have nominated Private Halzel for the Legislature. It is to be hoped they are able to elect him. He will then have something to do, and the newspaper editors of Ohio will get a rest.

Sixteen New Hampshire legislators went up to the Notch in the White Mountains last Saturday, and were cooled by the sight of six inches of snow on the mount and snow drifts six feet deep on the side of the mountain roads.

The milk market at New York is overstocked. The New York *Commercial* says that all through these early months of the growing season the receipts have not been less than half a million gallons a day. So great has been the supply that milk is offered from first hands, at the railroad depots, at ten cents a gallon.

WESTERN NEWS FROM THE EAST.

About Railroads—The Stove Manufacturers' Convention—Personal—The "American Bottom," &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
PHILADELPHIA, July 3, 1875.

I read in the COMMERCIAL, some time in March last, a letter from your St. Louis correspondent, in which he highly recommended the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Vandalia route (Pan Handle) to the Southwest. I determined to try it, and must say that I indorse every word there said. The roads forming the through line from your city to St. Louis are surpassed by none in the country for safety, speed and comfort, while the scenery along the way is very fine indeed. Of the line from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia—the great Pennsylvania Railroad—it is not necessary to speak, as its fame is world wide. The time from St. Louis to this city is remarkably short—but thirty-five hours.

As I am interested in the stove business, if you will give me permission, I will say a few words about the Stove Manufacturers' Convention, which recently met in St. Louis. As they transacted no business which would be of interest to the readers of your paper, I will only write of the members. Collectively, they were as fine a looking body of men as ever met in that city; as business men, of great administrative ability and thorough, practical knowledge of all its departments, which has been demonstrated, at previous conventions, by some valuable papers which he has read before them. General Rathbone, of Albany, N. Y., is, perhaps, next to Mr. Filley in years. He is a small, energetic, intelligent man, possessing a vivacious disposition, very active in his movements and decided in his manners; he is a very large manufacturer of stoves, his foundry having room for 175 molders. The President of the Association, Mr. Jewett, of the firm of Jewett & Root, Buffalo, N. Y., is a very fine specimen of manhood at the age of sixty years. He possesses a clear head, is a close reasoner, and an excellent presiding officer. The firm of which he is the senior member, manufactures the largest number of stoves, probably, in the world. Mr. Orsh Hill, of Peekskill, N. Y., takes great interest in the proceeding of each meeting. He is a cool and convincing speaker, and being interested and thoroughly posted in the business, he seems to command great respect from his associates. Another great "Mogul" in the stove business, is Mr. Perry, of Albany, New York. In personal apperance he is as splendid a type of the old-time "Knickerbocker" gentleman as I have seen him represented. He has been a long time in the business, and has contributed some carefully prepared papers on the net cost of making stoves, to former conventions. The appearance of your Mr. Bradley I will not attempt to discribe; he has been so long in your city that doubtless every one of the thousands of your city readers know him. I will only say that he was the best looking old man in the convention. He was, doubtless, the only one present who began his business life in the "manufacture" at molding, and worked his way up to the high position he now occupies. His great knowledge, his long experience as a manager and his ability as a talker, cause him to possess a great deal of influence among the members.

About one mile from the eastern end of the great commercial wonder of the nineteenth century, the St. Louis and Illinois bridge, the train crosses a small stream of water, known as Kahoka creek, two miles above its junction with the Mississippi river. The town of Kahokia, which stands at that place, has some points of historical interest clustering around it, as was one of the first settlements in that part of the great Mississippi Valley, dating back beyond that of St. Louis. The persevering French explorer, Lasalle, made that place his headquarters for some time. After crossing the bridge, the tracks stretch away across the "American Bottom," which was, previous to the great flood which swept down the Mississippi Valley in 1844, notoriously unhealthy. The inhabitants, in appearance, resembled mummies, as the brown flesh seemed to be dried on their bones. Fever and ague, the most prevailing disease; it was said at that time that the dogs would shake with it until they became so weak that they would be compelled to lie down, or lean up against anything which would support them, when they wanted to bark. That flood overflowed the "American Bottom" until the Mississippi river reached the foot of the bluffs, seven miles from St. Louis. Of course it did some damage to the property and stock of the inhabitants, but otherwise it was a great blessing to them, as it carried with it nearly all of the decaying vegetable matter, with which nearly the whole bottom was strewn, leaving in its place the surface of the ground covered with a stratum of sediment from the thick, yellow water. As I have no theoretical or practical knowledge of [illegible] visitation of water on a place of the character above described, I will only repeat what I have heard, that the change was always more healthy after that time."

From St. Louis to Pittsburgh the roads pass through some of the finest agricultural valleys and most extensive manufacturing districts in America. From Pittsburgh to Philadelphia you travel over the Pennsylvania Railroad, and there is no finer road in the country can compare with it.

If you will allow me to say a few words about the St. Elmo Hotel, I will draw this communication to a close. It is on Arch street, between Third and Fourth streets. It gives me great pleasure to recommend it as being one of the best and most home like hotels which I have found. The landlord, Colonel Figer, is a pleasant and intelligent gentleman, and the charges are but $2 50 per day. TRAVELER.

A BRAVE LAD.

A Train and Many Lives Saved by a Boy

The Indianapolis *Daily Sentinel* of July 3d says: There was a case of life saving on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis road last Thursday similar to many that have been written about to make heroes, which as yet has not seen its way into print. The Cincinnati day express, going from Connersville on time, was rapidly flying on its way at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, when approaching a bridge over the river a few miles from Connersville, the engineer noticed a small boy in the middle of the track motioning wildly with his arms. The heavy rains for several days before had caused the man at the throttle no little anxiety, and in a moment it flashed over his mind the bridge, but a very short distance ahead, was at least damaged by the freshet. With one hand he reaches for the whistle, and with the other he reverses the engine. The train employees heard no ordinary stopping signal in the boom, short whistle, and in a moment, conductor, baggageman and all the train employees were helping the regular brakemen wind the mass of train which was perhaps the only hopes of saving the lives of all on board. The train was stopped within but a few steps of where the bridge once rested on the abutments. The structure had been washed entirely away, and had it not been for the boy the entire train would have gone into the river, as the bridge was just in the end of a curve, and so high in the trees that its disappearance would not have been noticed until too late. As soon as the passengers had gotten over the shock the full realization of their danger had caused, a search was made for the boy. He was found sitting down off to one side of the track, shaking as if he had a chill, so badly was he frightened. The engineer, as the train flocked around the brave little fellow, who said he was eleven years old, and almost crushed him in their joyful anxiety to even touch his body. He innocently said he did not begin shaking until he sat down, thereby showing that not until he had seen the train stop in safety did his nerves give way. He said his name was Davis, and that he lived near by, pointing to a farmhouse. He was on his way home from a neighbor's when he discovered that the bridge had been washed away, thus causing an hour previous. He remembered the down passenger train, and knowing it was about time it came along, hurried up the track to give warning. He had only arrived at the spot where he was noticed by the engineer when the train came along. One of the passengers, an elderly Quaker lady, gave him five dollars, which he was at first to accept, although the conductor informed her that the officers of the road would reward the boy. The following day Superintendent Williams arrived at the scene, and, hunting out the hero, gave him what money he had about him, some $20, with the promise that whenever he wanted anything at all that he should apply to him. Yesterday trains for the first time passed.

PERSONAL.

Col. D. R. Anthony, who was so badly perforated by bullets some weeks ago in an affray at Leavenworth, Kansas, is in a fair way to recover, like his brother editor, Carruth, of Vineland.

At Hutchinson, Kansas, members of the late editorial excursion, saw a man whose legs had been frozen off last winter while carrying provisions across the plains to the suffering people of Barbour county. Straightway they appropriated one hundred dollars to purchase him a pair of cork legs. Thus they put one man on his feet again.

A doubly remarkable incident is chronicled in Lincolnville, Me., concerning a wealthy resident of Bangor and his mother, neither of whom was aware of the relationship existing between them for a period of fifty years." Still more extraordinary than this lack of filial wisdom touching maternal instead of paternal consanguinity, is the announcement that "each heard of the other's death, being at different parts of the country."

Miss Annie Louise Cary attended church at Portland, Me, the other evening, and went into the choir, where she assumed the soprano part, which was quite low in the closing hymn. When the audience passed out, and were commenting on the glorious voice of the unknown singer, a lady who prides herself on her musical taste responded to the question of a friend: "I think it is one of that—street choir. She has a pretty good voice, but it lacks cultivation sadly."

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6, 1875.

Adams Express Company Strikes.

The Adams Express Company has notified the Secretary of the Treasury that after thirty days from date they will decline to carry national bank notes over their lines at the usual rate of twenty-five cents per one thousand dollars, because of the risk being too great to insure profit in the business. They propose to continue the carriage of legal tenders the same as usual, because with them they have a guarantee of indemnity in case of loss. It is understood that the company will ask halt bankers' rates. They claim that their present contract amounts to about one-eighth of bankers' rates for the work.

The Receipts of National Bank Notes for redemption will amount to about one and a quarter millions per day during the month of July, and the proposed increase makes an important acquisition to the national banks.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1875.

Prominent Treasury Official under a Serious Charge.

IT IS rumored to-night that one of the principal officials of the Treasury, who for years held a prominent position in the Internal Revenue Bureau, has been discovered to be in guilty complicity with the whisky ring. The statement is generally believed.

Sales of Five Per Cents.

It is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury has sold for coin from ten to fifteen million dollars of the new five per cent. bonds and has used the proceeds for the accumulation of silver bullion.

New Afternoon Paper Threatened.

One of the effects of the determination of the employing printers of this city to submit no longer to the exactions of the Union, will probably be the establishment of a new afternoon paper here. Washington is already better supplied with good, bad and indifferent papers than the same relative population anywhere else in the universe.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6, 1875.

FIGURES FROM THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

The Comptroller of the Currency reports the amount of additional circulation issued during the month of June to be $1,615,523; amount of legal tender notes deposited during the same period, $3,009,626; additional circulation issued since the passage of the act of June 20, 1874, $11,601,262; the amount of circulation destroyed and retired during the same time, $9,627,066, showing an actual increase of bank circulation during the year of only $1,978,826. The amount of legal tender notes deposited for the purpose of retiring circulation since the passage of the same act, is $25,525,057, and the amount deposited by banks in liquidation previous to that date, $3,813,675; making a total of $29,336,732. Deducting from this amount $9,627,066, the amount of circulation permanently retired, will leave $19,709,666 legal tender notes on deposit July 1 for the purpose of retiring circulation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1875.

WEEKLY LIST OF U. S. PATENTS

issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending July 6, 1875. (Patents dated June 22, 1875.) Reported by telegraph expressly for the COMMERCIAL by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, May Building, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

S. Arndt and W. S. Ayres, Easton, Pump.
T. B. Atterbury, Pittsburgh, Glass annealing oven.
J. S. and T. B. Atterbury, Pittsburgh, Lamp.
I. Hahn, Pittsburgh, Rolling mill.
A. F. Schmidt, Pittsburgh, Refining oil.
W. F. Mathews, Pittsburgh, Nut lock.
B. Tolbunn, Bluff Dale, Wad retroiver.
H. Levy, Milesburg, Bending horse shoes.
J. W. Neely, Petrolia, Hydro-carbon burner.
W. Stamp, Susquehanna Depot, Spark arrester.
J. G. Baum, Freeland, Grate for cooking ranges.
C. Bowman, Hanover, Car coupling.
D. C. Carroll and D. Rogers, Pittsburgh, and A. W. Forest, Jr., Temperanceville, Machine for punching boiler plates.
H. H. Heim, Allentown, Machine for forming links.
J. M. Koeberle, Philadelphia, Ratchet drill.
C. H. Powers, Philadelphia, Chuck.
J. Shum, Philadelphia, Cloth steaming machine.
J. B. Stamour, Philadelphia, Car coupling.
W. W. Goodwin, Philadelphia, Hand photometer.
G. Hillegrass, Philadelphia, Hydrant.
A. Lee and J. Dollaway, Philadelphia, Lamp.
D. McDaniel, Philadelphia, Roofing material.
A. E. Nickerson and L. C. Streeter, Allegheny township, Means for regulation of laws and by a firm addressed.
F. Robbins, Oil City, Photographic dark trunk.
H. W. Spang, Reading, Railway signal.
P. Wernl, Philadelphia, Preserving wood.
H. H. Bridenthal, Lafayette, Harvester.
F. Haff, Philadelphia, Iron fence.
F. McDaniel, Philadelphia, Fountain brush.
H. W. McMillan, Philadelphia, Hydrant.
W. L. Newham, Philadelphia, Valve gear.
H. H. Hardman, Allegheny, Bale tie.
W. Rogers, Leechburg, Apparatus for supplying gas to furnaces.
G. Gwynn, Williamsport, Bedstead fastening.
[illegible], Lancaster, Water elevator.
[illegible], Philadelphia, Machine for making spindle.

Designs—G. G. Miller, Philadelphia, Comb.
C. F. Pike, Philadelphia, Vase.
D. A. Gerrish, Philadelphia, Printing type.
J. W. White, Philadelphia, Bird house.
J. Truax, Mt. Union, Bottle.

OHIO.

C. G. Force, Jr., Cleveland, Excavating apparatus.
D. E. Stevens and R. T. Lundley, Newark, Fruit jar.
F. X. Byerly, Cleveland, Purifying paraffine.
H. M. Dick, Shelby, Mail bag catch.
J. Hogben, Cleveland, Boot stiffener.
C. Heller, Cleveland, Boot crimper.
W. Ball, New Vienna, Canal boats.
J. R. Coleman and S. Silvers, Galion, Tenoning spokes.
W. Hurd, Wadsworth, Polishing wheel.
D. J. Howerstein, Canal Fulton, Sausage machine.
L. W. Osborn, Morgan, E. D. Merieam and P. B. Doty, Conneaut, Manufacture of artificial stone.
S. Scott, Springfield, Metal hinge.
J. R. Syrnmes, Hamilton, Seed drill.
J. P. Hyran, Canton, Soap holder.
A. W. Contes, Alliance, Spring chair.
M. H. Crane, Cincinnati, Coffin handle.
G. A. Day, Bowling Green, Heat regulator.
J. C. Dueber, Cincinnati, Watch key.
H. Hammond, Springfield, Gate.
A. T. Lyon, Cincinnati, Composition for building purposes.
A. T. Lyon, Cincinnati, Paint compound.
J. G. Murdock, Cincinnati, Hydrant.
J. Reynolds, Dayton, Blank book.
O. Q. Rook, Cincinnati, Road ramnicr.
J. Schick, Toledo, Bottle stopper.
G. Wissler, Cincinnati, Sewing machine binder.
G. Wissler, Cincinnati, Sewing machine binder.

Reissue—B. P. Fields, Lima, Manufacture of paper boards.
G. Males, Cincinnati, Cider mill.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Two Trains on the South Side (Long Island) Railroad Collide—Thirteen Persons Killed and Twenty-seven Wounded.

NEW YORK, July 5.—At two o'clock this afternoon, a collision occurred on the South Side Railroad, near Far Rockaway, between passenger trains. Both trains were completely wrecked. Dispatches are arriving from the scene of the disaster, so far as can be learned up to the present, the following is the list of killed: J. Hibbard, conductor, residing at Flushing; Mr. Hartmann, jeweler, corner Broadway and Second street, Brooklyn; W. H. Gould, of Far Rockaway; Mr. Thurmer, 102 Broadway, Brooklyn; Mr. Pfifer, of 221 North Second street, Brooklyn; Mr. Schol, 71 New Chambers street, New York; Mr. William Bradley, Maiden Lane; John Ellers, real estate agent, of Brooklyn. Among the killed are two unknown men.

The following are the names of those not likely to recover: John Atater, 550 Union street, Brooklyn; P. Walsh, 9 Pearl street, New York; Thos. Hopkinson, Greenpoint; L. L., and Jacob New, of the same place; Mrs. Pringle, 781 Greenwich street, New York; Wm. Quin, Oyster Bay, L. I. In all there are twenty-seven wounded. Coroner Hicks is holding an inquest.

There are rumors from reliable sources which say that President Poppenhausen ordered the train from Rockaway to start. The train to Rockaway was on time, and the President of the line disappeared as soon as the accident occurred. He was badly frightened. The engineer and firemen saved themselves by jumping from the engine. The trains were excursion trains, crowded with passengers. Two of the men who were killed were sitting beside their wives and children, who escaped without a scratch. A new time-table was published to-day, which probably may account for the sad accident. The engineer states that he was running ten miles an hour, heavily laden and crowded with passengers. He saw the smoke of a coming engine and whistled down brakes, notwithstanding which, the engines were telescoped. Many of the wounded were left at the scene of the disaster, while the dead were carried to the nearest hotels and residences. It is impossible to tell either the number of killed or wounded, as there are some supposed to still remain in the *debris*, while numbers have been taken away by their friends.

There is great excitement and an intense feeling of indignation. Some say the fault lies at the door of the telegraph operator, and that Woodsbury's message said "Come on." The train was still on the switch. This does not receive much belief. The train to Rockaway had the right of way and three minutes to run one mile. The dead were terribly mutilated.

Three young men were drowned, in addition to those reported injured by the railway accident at Rockaway yesterday. Mr. Poppenhausen, President of the road, was seriously injured.

COLUMBUS.

The Westerville Temperance Excitement—The Alleged Rioters Held for Trial.

COLUMBUS, July 7.—The parties for whom writs were issued yesterday, charged with rioting, in attempting to destroy a saloon, at Westerville, appeared in the justice's office to-day, accompanied by over 200 friends, among them nearly 100 ladies, who marched to the court room in procession. The defendants were anxious to proceed to trial, but as the prosecutor declared he was not ready, the defendants waived an examination and were bound over to court in the sum of $500. The people of Westerville are fierce in their denunciations of Corbin, the saloon man, and declare he placed the powder in his store which partially demolished his building on Monday night.

WISCONSIN.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

THE TICKET AND PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES.

MADISON, July 7.—The Republican State Convention met here at noon today. David Atwood, of the *State Journal*, was chosen Temporary Chairman. Committees were appointed and the Convention took a recess. A permanent organization was effected, with ex-Governor James T. Lewis for President.

THE NOMINATIONS.

The following ticket was put in nomination: Governor—Harrison Ludington, of Milwaukee; Lieutenant Governor—H. T. Eaton, of Richland; Secretary of State—H. B. Warner, of Pierce; Treasurer—Henry Baetz, of Manitowoc; Attor

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, July 10, 1875.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 7, 1875.

We are unable to learn anything new in the money market to-day from our inquires amongthe banks, and must therefore quote the tone of the market and the rates of discount without any material change—that is, the banks are not hunting paper and as a rule have no great surplus of loanable funds, while among the smaller banks that have a trade among retail dealers money is scarce. The rates of discount rule from 7 to 9 per cent. to regular customers and from 9 to 12 to outsiders.

—Philadelphia city warrants, bearing 6 per cent. interest, are selling at a premium in that city. City of Pittsburgh warrants are selling at a discount of from 10 to 20 per cent. If Councils would authorize the Treasurer to stamp the date of presentation on warrants as they come in and pay legal interest from that day to the date of redemption our warrants would soon be selling at par.

—The gold premium continues strong, closing at 117¼. A marked feature of the gold market is a strong undertone of the hundreds of millions of bonds that have fallen due under various calls from December, 1871, to this date, but little more than ten millions remaining unpaid. Within the next three months five batches of bonds, called on account of subscriptions by the syndicate for the new loan, amounting in all to thirty million dollars, will fall due. These, however, will add nothing to the mercantile supply of gold, which bids fair not to be excessive for the rest of the year. If the heavy shipments of gold continue a further advance in the premium is inevitable. Gold is in one respect precisely like cotton or wheat—when it is exceedingly scarce it will not be sold for a song. The thirty million redemption of bonds for the sinking fund has spent its force, and twenty or thirty tons of the precious metal have been transferred from the vaults of the Treasury to those of the Bank of England. The New York *Tribune* says "there is nothing at all unnatural in this. It only shows that greenbacks are still too plenty."

—The San Francisco and Carson City Branch Mints have resumed operations and commenced the receipt and coinage of bullion. They have been closed a few days for the annual settlement and for improvements. The Treasury Department is reported now to be the purchaser of all the bullion yielded by the great silver mines on the Comstock lode for coining into money, to take the place of the present fractional currency. It will require about $46,000,000.—*Exchange.*

Should gold remain above ten per cent. premium, as it probably will with our foreign trade in its present condition, every dollar of silver coin will be taken to the specie brokers, as fast as issued, and be exported to foreign countries, leaving us without small currency of any kind, as the fractional currency is to be destroyed as fast as redeemed in silver. Our silver coins are worth in currency from 8 to 12 per cent. premium, according to their denominations and dates of issue.

The Treasury Department seem firm in their determination to attempt the resumption of specie payments, as far as our small silver coins are concerned, yet we fear it will end as ignominiously as did the $5 00 movement of Judge Richardson.

—By the monthly report of the public debt for June, we learn that the debt was decreased during the month $1,431,249 56. The total principal of the debt now outstanding is $2,232,284,531 00, on which the interest and unpaid of interest $38,657,559 19, giving a total of principal and interest of $2,270,-942,088 14. There was at the same time cash in the Treasury, of coin, $70,884,410 46; of currency, $3,077,591 26, exclusive of $58,415,000 of special deposits for redemption of certificates, making the total of cash in the Treasury $132,383,361 72, showing a total debt less cash in the Treasury July 1, 1875, to be $2,138,088,726 32. Debt less amount in Treasury first of June, 1875, $2,130,119,975 88, showing a decrease during the past month of $1,441,249 59. Compared with the debt since June 30, 1874, $14,-338,514 84. Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding, $64,623,512; interest accrued and not yet paid, $603,705 36; interest paid by United States, $29,294,102; interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc., $6,134,-317 20; balance of interest paid by United States, $23,159,785 16. The interest charge will be seen that the net surplus of receipts for the fiscal year was $14,385,514, which is less than one-half the sum required for the sinking fund. By comparing the present nine debt statement with one of four months ago, the *Tribune* finds that in addition to the twenty millions of new 5 per cent. bonds taken by the syndicate in the place of an equal amount of 5-20's, *fifteen millions* more have been sold under the provisions of the act of January 14, 1875. Of the gold proceeds of these bonds nearly six millions have been used for redemption of $5,383,420 of the legal tender circulation, *being 89 per cent.* of the new basis of circulation taken. The other nine millions, it is to be presumed, have been used in the purchase of bonds for the sinking fund. Hereafter the Treasurer is called upon at his earliest convenience to state how much silver coin and bullion is included in the statement of "coin on hand." It is conjectured that not less than ten millions of the fifteen millions of bonds reported as owned by the Government consist of silver. Without assuming any considerable change in the state of business, the fiscal year beginning day before yesterday is likely to close on a basis of receipts of ten millions in the public expenditures, an increase of ten millions in the annual revenue, and the sinking fund entirely provided for out of surplus revenue.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

July 7, 1875.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	117½	117	117	117	117	116⅞
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	123	....	122⅝	....	....	122⅝
5-20's, 1864	118	....	118⅛	....	....	118⅛
5-20's, 1865	118⅝	....	118⅝	....	....	118⅝
5-20's, 1865, new	120	....	120⅛	....	....	120⅛
5-20's, 1867, registered	121	....	121	....	....	121
5-20's, 1867, coupon	122⅜	....	122⅜	....	....	122⅜
5-20's, 1868	117⅞	....	117⅞	....	....	117⅞
10-40's, coupons	117⅛	....	117⅛	....	....	117⅛
10-40's, coupons	119	....	119⅛	....	....	119⅛
Currency 6's	122	....	122	....	....	122
New 5 per cents	117⅞	....	117⅞	....	....	117⅞
Western Union Tel.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Quicksilver	....	....	....	....	....	15½
Pacific Mail	40½	41	40¾	41	41	41⅛
Panama	....	....	....	....	....	128
Adams Express	....	....	....	....	....	97½
Wells-Fargo Express	....	....	....	....	....	76
American Express	56¾	....	....	....	....	56
United States Exp'ss	....	43½	....	....	43	....
N. Y. Central	95½	95¾	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
Erie	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Michigan Central	90½	....	....	....	....	....
Michigan Southern	60½	60	60	60½	60½	60⅜
Illinois Central	....	....	....	....	....	102⅜
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	....	....	....	....	....	94
Chicago & Northw'n	38⅝	38¾	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	....
Do. preferred	....	....	....	....	....	50¼
Rock Island	....	....	....	....	....	103¾
St. Louis common	33½	....	....	....	....	....
Do. preferred	55	....	....	....	....	....
Wabash	....	....	....	....	....	20½
Ohio & Mississippi	....	....	....	....	....	23¾
Union Pacific	....	....	....	....	....	93⅛
Harlem	131	....	....	....	....	....
Hartford & St. Joe	....	....	....	....	....	18
Iron Mountain	....	....	....	....	....	....
C., C., & I. C.	3⅞	....	....	....	4	3⅞
South Carolinas, Ap'l	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Carolinas, July	....	....	....	....	....	....
Missouri 6's	....	....	....	....	....	100

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	50¾	....
Reading, sales, ex div	55¾	....
United Cos. of N. J.	....	130
Oil Creek	9½	....
Lehigh Valley, sales	61¾	....
Allehony Valley, sales	....	....
Central Transportation, ex div	44¾	....
P. C. & St. L. mort. bds	....	77¾

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 116¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Money easy at 2@3½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@5 per cent.

STERLING

Steady at 480¾@487 for sixty days and 489¾@490 for sight.

GOLD

Opened at 117, advanced to 117¾ and closed weak at 116¾. Carry over 1-16@3-32 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $518,000. Clearings $26,000,000. Customs receipts $777,000. The afternoon decline is generally ascribed on the following dispatch from Washington: "Secretary Bristow claims the right, under the provisions of the law recently passed, to increase the bonded debt to any amount necessary to carry out the requirements of the act. He says he has already sold five per cent. bonds in purchase of silver bullion and for coin. The amount thus disposed of will probably reach to between ten and eleven millions. The Treasury now holds between ten and eleven millions in which the bullion will be coined. One million silver bullion was purchased on Saturday."

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm. Railroad bonds quiet. State securities quiet, except Tennessee, which are better. Stocks were generally dull and higher throughout the day, and the highest quotations in some cases were made in final dealings. Western Union was the leading feature, rising from 89 to 91, closing at 89¾@90. Pacific Mail was also conspicuous and advanced from 40½ to 42, closing at 41¾. The rise in this stock was based partly on a report that the Panama company was about closing negotiations for the sale of their ocean steamers to Vanderbilt, at $1,200,000 gold, an amount that would place the company in a very easy financial condition. Lake Shore advanced from 59¾ to 60¾, with the last sales at 60¾. The increased strength in Lake Shore is partly the result of the advance in passenger fares from the East to the West. The other Western shares were weak, Northwestern rising to 38¾ for common and 50¾ for preferred, St. Paul to 40¾ for common and 71¾ for preferred, and Rock Island to 104. Union Pacific was firm and advanced to 75¾, closing at 75¾@76. Ohio and Mississippi advanced to 23¾, and Hannibal and St. Joseph common to 21. Erie was quiet at 15@15¾. During the afternoon there was considerable activity in Maraposa stock. The general market closed strong and with a tendency to higher prices. Transactions at the Stock Exchange aggregated 144,000 shares, of which 55,000 were Pacific Mail, 46,000 Union, 5,000 Northwestern and 37,000 Lake Shore.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
Canton	50	Do preferred	57¾
W. U. Tel. Co	89½	Wabash	5
Quicksilver	15	Do preferred	15
Adams Express	95¾	Fort Wayne	97¾
Wells-Fargo Ex	76	Terre Haute	5
American Ex	56	Do preferred	17¾
U. S. Express	42	Chicago & Alton	102¼
Pacific Mail	41¾	Do preferred	106¾
New York Central	96¾	Ohio & Mississippi	23¾
Erie	15¾	Clev., Col. & Cin	49
Do preferred	25¾	Hannibal & St. J	21
Harlem	131	Lake Shore	60¾
Do preferred	133	C. C. & I. C	4
Mich. Central	90	Illinois Central	103
Cleveland & Pitts.	93¾	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	22½
Northwestern	38½	Pacific Mail	41¾
Do preferred	50¼	Central Pac. bds	102¾
Rock Island	104	Union Pac. bds	102¾
N. J. Central	105¾	Tel. & Lac.	14¾
St. Paul	34½	Bankers' Bills	487½

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	122½	5-20's, 1867	121¾
5-20's, 1862	117½	5-20's, 1868	121¼
5-20's, 1864	118¼	New 5's	117¾
5-20's, 1865	117½	10-40's	119¾
5-20's, 1865, new	120¾	Currency 6's	122¾

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, July 7, 1875.

The state of the leading merchandise markets was generally rather quiet to-day, and the aggregate volume of transactions was not large. It is not expected that the movement will be very brisk for some days to come. While business is rather slack, there is nothing in the situation to cause a gloomy view of the future. The stocks in retailers 'hands are generally small, and the good prospects for the crops and the steady employment which has been given to artisans will ensure a good demand for all staples dealt in by our merchants. The hand-to-mouth policy of retail buyers so strictly adhered to this season, operates against any very marked degree of briskness, but causes a steady jobbing demand throughout the season. The only really active trade on our streets to-day was in fresh fruits and vegetables, in which line we noticed the appearance of new apples and onions, the former being quoted at $3 00@4 00 per barrel as to quality, and the latter at $4 00 per bushel. Grain was quiet, with some inquiry and a firmer feeling for corn. Flour was active without materially altered quotations. Hay and feed were easy and unchanged. A country produce matter continued depressed, and potatoes were lower. Groceries were doing a moderate business with coffees firm, higher and rather excited, and sugars also on the upward turn. Foreign fruits, nuts and confectionery ruled easier, while others are unchanged. Petroleum was quiet but steady. Dry goods are moving slowly, with Sprague's prints reduced to 7c. Wool was moving freely at slightly reduced prices, more especially clothing grades. General merchandise was quiet and unchanged.

The July number of the *Northwestern Lumbermen* contains correspondence relating to the condition of the lumber trade in all the principal points of the country and Canada, all of which show that the depression in trade is not confined to the Northwest alone, but extends over the whole country east of the Rocky Mountains. Chicago appears to be the only exception to the rule, and the fact that her former reputation of being the largest lumber market in the world. The movement of lumber in that city up to date is somewhat below that of last season, and the consumption is greater, but this season opened later; but there is every reason to believe the shortage will be fully made up before the closing of navigation. Prices are lower there as well as everywhere else, and the entire features of the business is the fact that lumbermen are doing business for nothing and frequently at an absolute loss. Some of the prominent dealers of that city think prices have touched bottom, and that after the crops are harvested, there will be a return of activity which will bring with it more prosperous times.

The following extracts concerning the fruit prospects are taken from the last report of the Department of Agriculture, which will be a large falling off in the yield of fruit in all parts of the country, owing to the cold weather of the winter and spring. Apples suffered severely in all sections. About three-quarters of an average crop is expected in Michigan and Wisconsin, and half a crop in Illinois and Indiana. The New England crop promises fairly. That of the Middle States will be unusually light. The yield in the Southern States will probably be small. Peaches also suffered seriously, and the condition of the fruit in all the States, except Delaware and Maryland, is much below the average. The peach promise of Ohio was 25 per cent., and of Michigan 40 per cent. In Tennessee and Kentucky the crop was nearly ruined. Grapes generally escaped the cold, though the vineyards of several counties were badly injured. Small fruits generally promise well, though blackberries were badly winter-killed.

F. Dolhonde & Co., of New Orleans, in a recent circular, say that: "Crops of cotton, sugar and rice are still very promising. The Southern States have never had crops of corn and wheat also, and several will export their surplus. This favorable condition has been created by necessitous circumstances of the Southern people, and, instead of the export of provisions and grain paid so far to the West; and may make Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee large hog-producing States hereafter."

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Articles.	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	11,173	5,596	16,679
Apples, bbls	223	1,127	350
Cheese, bxs	575	2,038	2,883
Corn, bus	1,600	1,938	3,538
Wheat, bus	2,402	9,301	11,703
Barley, bus	540	960	1,490
Rye, bus	842	618	1,460
Oats, bus	16,058	25,100	41,158
Butter, pkgs	221	246	467
Bacon, pcs	7,165	980	8,001
Bacon, tcs	514	475	989
Potatoes, bus	10,718	6,326	17,044
Hay, bales	1,662	1,270	2,932

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market continues quiet, with receipts still very light, but somewhat increased over last week. *Wheat* continues quiet. We note a sale of 1 car spring wheat at $1 20. Receipts are 5,096 bushels against 7,462 bushels the preceding week. We quote choice Kentucky, Tennessee and Michigan white winter wheat at $1 37@1 40 per bushel: Ohio and Illinois do $1 32@1 35; Ohio and Illinois amber do $1 30@1 32½; Pennsylvania red winter $1 25@1 27; spring wheat is $1 15@1 20. Chicago selling at $1 30@1 35, was in better request for car, and as the supply of car is limited, values took an upward turn. We quote at $1 30@1 35 at 75c. but subsequently 77c was offered, and in one or two instances $1 35 could have been obtained, although the market was barely quotable up to that figure. *Corn* is dull and 1c@2c per bushel low: 71@74c for mixed and white. Shelled was dull and in little request at 75@77c per bushel. Prime yellow shelled 76@77c for low-mixed and white. Receipts for the past week were only 1,938 bushels. Oats are unchanged, but somewhat more active. Receipts for the week ending to-day were 25,100 bushels, against 16,058 bushels last week. We learned of sales of 4 cars of white oats in single car lots at a range of 37@38c per bushel for white; mixed 36@36½c. *Rye* was in fair request at 90@92½c. Jobbing prices of corn and oats are about 2@3c above quotations. The *Market Lone Express* reviews the market for grain in England and on the Continent as follows: The past week has been unsatisfactory in contrast to the high summer heat which lately preceded it. There has been a sudden return to cold with strong breezes and occasional thunder storms; but the fall of rain has been light in comparison with the volume of clouds. Hay-making has, therefore, been partly hindered, but the promise of spring crops has been steady, and the wheat has been advancing to maturity, as yet, uninjured. More animation has prevailed in the wheat market, especially in the country, prices generally having improved 1s per qr and in some instances 2s, and more has been paid. The gradual diminution in the weekly deliveries and prepared us for this, last week's supply only 1,760 qrs over those of 1874; and, indeed, we hear from all parts that stocks of home produce have become very low, so that the markets generally have been but poorly supplied. But in France the upward movement has given place to some decline, the late rain having done immense good. Paris is, therefore, 1s 3d per sack cheaper for flour and 2s per qr for wheat; while in the provinces, some markets having declined 4s per barrel, others were unchanged. The rise in Belgium and Holland, too, has been checked; but in Germany, notwithstanding fair prospects, prices have been very steady, though business has been calm. New York has fluctuated, and somewhat receded from the late extreme advance; the weather has been unsettled in America, and complaints of drought come again from Southern Russia, with firmer rates. The critical time, however, is now at hand to arrive in our own country; while the south of France, in the course of a week, will commence cutting with the help of the military.

FLOUR—The market is very active in a jobbing way with a firmer feeling, while brands are in strong demand. The week's receipts are 5,596 bbls, against 11,173 bbls the preceding week. Transactions in round lots are rather dull. We noted a sale of a humdred barrels middlings to dour at $5 00. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 2 white wheat, flour $6 50@7 00; No. 1 amber $7 00@7 50; red wheat flour $6 40; in sacks 20c off per bbl. Jobbing prices of the leading brands are as follow: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $7 00@7 50; Wisconsin $6 00; Minnesota $6 00@6 25; red winter wheat flour $5 25@6 50; rye flour $4 00; Graham flour $5 50@6 75; self-raising flour $5 50@6 00; buckwheat in 100-pound packages, cornmeal $3 25; oatmeal $5 50@9 00.

HAY—The market continues very easy with receipts liberal, aggregating 1,662 bales for the week ending to-day, and 2,996 bales for the preceding week. Prices are nominally unchanged. We quote prime timothy for car lots, at $20 00@21 00 per ton; No. 2, $18 00@19 00; upland prairie nominally $16 00@17 00. Sales from store were slow at $22 00@25 00. Loose hay is selling at $25 00@28 00 for No. 1; $23 00@24 00 for No. 2.

MILL FEED—The market is active and prices are somewhat firmer, the last quote bran at $1 00 to $1 05 per sack. We quote at $1 20@1 30 for middlings and $1 45@1 55 per cwt; chopped feed $1 60@1 70 per cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 per cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Old are nominal, without receipts or sales of important volume. We quote at $3 00@3 50 per barrel for choice to fancy, as to grades. New is beginning to make its appearance, but not much is done yet, as most of the receipts are small, green and hard fruit. Choice new apples sell readily at $3 00@3 50 per barrel; lower grades range from $2 00@2 00. Receipts of apples for the week ending to-day were 127 barrels.

BEANS—The market is quiet. We quote prime white at $2 00@2 00 per bushel; medium $1 85@1 90; fair to good $1 70@1 80.

BUTTER—The market continues depressed, and the supply of butter wagon vendors keeps the stock in dealers' hands excessive and prices are depressed. The receipts for the past week were 246 packages. Commission merchants are ready to accept almost any prices for any except first-class goods, but a head of a sale of 6,000 pounds made to a baker at 12½c. We quote as follows: Extra creamery rolls 17@18c; choice solid packed 14@16c; good to prime 11@14c; fair to good 8@10c; common to fair 5@7c. The lower grades are nominal.

CHEESE—There is an active demand for prime grades at unchanged prices, while poor grades are not called for and require material concessions to make sales. The receipts for the past week were 2,038 boxes against 675 boxes the previous. We quote at 10½@11½c per lb for prime Ohio factory; New York Goshen 12@13c; Switzer 16@18c; Limberger 14@15c.

CIDER—We quote prime sweet at $8 00@10 00 per barrel.

CRANBERRIES—There is not much doing. We quote nominally at $6 00@8 00 per barrel; $1 50 @2 50 per box.

EGGS—There was a rather quiet market, at unchanged values, although some dealers are talking higher prices. We quote at 18c per dozen for strictly fresh.

FEATHERS—We note round lot transactions at 75@85c. A light jobbing business is reported at 90c.

FRESH FRUITS—The stock of fresh domestic fruits now offered in this market does not comprise a very large variety. Strawberries and gooseberries are out of market, and the crop of cherries has so far proved a failure that not enough have been brought in to establish a market price. Currants have not yet been offered by the dealer either. We quote new apples clear-whites. Raspberries are in plentiful supply and move freely at 12@16c per quart. Tennessee plums made their appearance in market to-day, and were quoted at $12 00 per stand; $6 00 per bushel.

POTATOES—Old continue to be dealt in somewhat, although new have nearly taken their place. We quote old at 90c@$1 00 ₱ bush for peachblows from store; Peerless 90@75c ₱ bushel; sales on track were at 65@70c ₱ bushel for peachblows; 40@50c for Peerless. New Southern potatoes are in large supply and active at $5 00@5 50 ₱ barrel.

POULTRY—Live chickens are in moderate supply and quiet at 25@27½c ₱ pair for old; spring chickens are quoted at 35@50c.

PRESERVES AND DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 8@8¾c ₱ lb; evaporated 6½@7½c; dried blackberries are quiet at 10½@11c ₱ lb; dried peaches are firm at 10½@12c ₱ lb for choice halves. Honey is in good supply at 22@25c ₱ lb for clover; buckwheat blossoms 20@22c ₱ lb. Medium pickles are quoted at $8 00 ₱ barrel; $5 00 ₱ half barrel.

SEEDS—We quote seed buckwheat steady at $1 10 ₱ bushel; flaxseed firm at $1 35@2 00; timothy seed is in a little inquiry at $2 85@3 00 per bushel.

VEGETABLES—We quote string beans at 75c ₱ bushel. Bermuda onions in boxes are jobbing at $1 60@1 75 ₱ box. Tomatoes are dull at $2 00@3 00 ₱ box. Cucumbers $1 50@2 00 ₱ crate. Cabbages $2 00@2 50 ₱ barrel.

Provisions.

There is a moderately steady movement at unchanged prices. There is somewhat better feeling in the bulk meats and hams but it has not affected this market as yet. Receipts for the week ending to-day were a little below the average, being only 880 pieces and 475 tierces.

BACON—We quote shoulders at 10c ₱ lb; rib sides are quoted at 13c; clear rib sides 13¼c; clear sides 13½c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar-cured at 13½c ₱ lb; canvassed do 13½c. Sugar-cured shoulders at 10½c ₱ lb; do canvassed 11c. Breakfast bacon is quoted at 13¼@13½c; canvassed 13½c; dried beef, sugar-cured, 15c; canvassed 15½c; pickled pigs feet, $2 50; ham sausage, 10c.

MESS PORK—There is an steady feeling. We quote at $21 75@22 00 ₱ bbl.

LARD—We note sales of prime lard, refined, in tierces, ₱ lb, 14½c; half bbls do 15½c; in buckets, 15½c; in 3 ₱ caddies, 17c; in 5 ₱ lb caddies do, 16½c; in 10 ₱ lb pails do, 17½c; in 5-lb tins, in 6-lb do, 17c.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No. 1 winter strained at $1 05@1 07 ₱ gallon; No. 1 do 90@92c; No. 2, 80@82c.

TALLOW—Sales at 8½c ₱ lb for choice, and 8c for medium.

The foreign exports of hog product from seaboard ports for the week ending Saturday, June 19, and corresponding week last year, were as follows:

Articles.	1875.	1874.
Pork, barrels	4,604	4,257
Lard, lbs	2,446,258	1,782,799
Bacon, lbs	5,285,294	4,282,000
Equal in pounds to	8,542,352	6,916,100
New Orleans, Portland and Montreal not included in last week.		

The position of the foreign exports of the new crop of hog products from the principal ports in 1874-5, from September 1 to June 19, as compared with the exports from the same ports for the like period in 1873-4, is as follows:

Articles.	1874-5.	1873-74.	Decrease
Pork, lbs	41,193,200	39,065,800	11,127,600
Lard, lbs	214,000,000	225,000,000	11,000,000
Bacon, lbs	274,090,978	285,500,339	30,584,361
Total, lbs	468,644,727	449,398,678	114,298,094

Petroleum.

July 8—The market was quiet but easy yesterday, without any new features of much importance. Prices are unchanged, quietly altered and transactions are rather sluggish.

CRUDE—The market was quiet; at the close Tuesday, prices were weak and a shade lower, but yesterday became firmer and transactions ruled at nearly former quotations. We quote United, in cells at 3@3½c; Farmers' Development and Grant, at wells were dull and little was reported in those deliveries: immediate shipment continued prospective, ruling at 3½c; and at 3¼@3½c for July; 3½@3¾c for August; 3¾@3¾c for September; 3¾@3¾c for October; 3¾@3¾c for November; 3¾@3¾c for December; 3¾@3¾c for January; 3¾@3¾c for February; 3¾@3¾c for March; 3¾@3¾c for April; 3¾@3¾c for May; 3¾@3¾c for June; 3¾@3¾c for July; 3¾

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN. F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.

OVER forty-eight million dollars will be paid in New York city for interest due this month, and nine millions in Boston. Philadelphia and our own Commonwealth will also pay several millions more.

THE Internal Revenue Department expects to have about one hundred an seventy-five whisky distilleries in full blast—besides the forty or fifty distilleries and rectifying houses seized. Convictions ought to be had in every instance.

THE aggregate valuation of real and personal property in the State of New York, on which the next annual tax is to be based, is $2,366,780,102, an increase of $198,472,229 over the valuation of 1874, which is at the rate of 9.15 per cent.

THE aggregate receipts of breadstuffs at Buffalo since January first up to last Tuesday, by lake and river, including flour reduced to wheat, were 24,835,292 bushels, against 40,851,167 bushels during the corresponding period last year, a falling off of 15,228,229 bushels.

THE falling off in emigration from Great Britain last year, as shown by the official returns, embraced not only the United States, but the North American and Australian colonies as well. The total number of emigrants was 241,014, against 310,612 for the preceding year.

A NOTICEABLE example of the operation of the law of averages is afforded in the fact that for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1874 and 1875, the value of dry goods imported at New York, exclusive of freight and duties, was as follows:

For 1873-4	$105,704,644
For 1874-5	106,501,249

THE latest report of the Bureau of Statistics shows the imports of the United States for eleven months ending May 21st, to have been $496,444,228, and the exports $490,174,599. As compared with the same period of last year there has been a falling off of imports of $36,104,289, and of exports $167,680,031.

GEN. ROBERTS, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Maine, was not much of a soldier so far as fighting is concerned. He resigned because FITZ JOHN PORTER was cashiered, and so escaped all the murderous excitement that followed that event. His sympathies for the rebels were so keen that he could not bear to see a friend cashiered for being a rebel soldier in Union regimentals.

THE Board of Centennial Commissioners desire it to be understood that in order to insure reception the minerals and manufactured products to be exhibited at the Exposition must be delivered in Philadelphia by the first of next January, and that, so far as possible, applications for space should be made within the next thirty days. The work, it should be remembered, is a mammoth undertaking.

FULL reports of the grain harvest in California show that the total wheat crop will amount to 13,000,000 centals in round numbers, from an acreage of 2,125,720, with a surplus of 8,500,000 centals, from which deduct 675,000 centals for San Francisco consumption, leaving 7,822,000 centals for export. The total barley acreage was 543,500; yield in centals, 6,100,000; surplus, 2,768,000; from which deduct 360,000 centals for San Francisco consumption, leaving 2,500,000 centals for export.

A NUMBER of the favorite theories of fruit-growers have been scattered to the winds by the results of this year. In previous years whenever a sharp frost occurred at the time the peach-tree was blooming it was confidently concluded that the fruit was killed. That theory failed to work this season, however, because while the peach-trees were in bloom in lower Delaware and Maryland, there were not only severe hard frosts, but hard freezing and thick ice formed, and yet there will be an enormous crop in all sections of the peninsula. Six or eight, and even ten million baskets are talked of.

THE policy of the bankrupt laws is speedy as well as equal distribution of the bankrupts assets among his creditors, and the one is almost as important as the other. Hence the clause limiting the commencement of action by and against the assignee to two years after the right of action accrues. But though this clause in terms includes all suits at law or in equity, the United States Supreme Court has just decided that where the action is intended to obtain redress against a fraud concealed by the party, or which from its nature remains secret, the bar does not begin to run on until the fraud is discovered.

THE accounts brought up from all parts of the State at the late meeting of the Republican State Committee were very encouraging. The members all felt confident as to the result in their own counties, and there were no reports of disaffection anywhere. In the strong Republican counties, such as Lancaster, Chester, Dauphin, Lebanon, Erie, Blair, Tioga and Bradford, old-fashioned majorities are promised; and in the Democratic counties, such as Berks, Schuylkill and Luzerne, the prospects were said to be cheering. Everyone, of course, inquired, "what will Allegheny do?" and our Republican friends in this county may rest assured that more interest is at present felt regarding this county than regarding that of all the rest of the State together.

ACCORDING to the *American Grocer*, our cheese industry is in danger of ruin, and the only salvation, it is said, is to abandon the manufacture of every quality except full cream cheese, which is the only kind entitled to the designation cheese. *Per contra*, the New York *Times* declares these rumors of decline to be utterly without foundation, affirming, on the authority of merchants engaged in the business, that during the present year the receipts and exports have been larger than at any previous time, and that the better qualities of cheese are in as good demand as ever. There is, however, a very bitter feeling against the introduction of "oleomargarine" into butter and cheese, which is denounced as a cheat and a fraud upon consumers.

THE Internal Revenue Department, in a decision made last April concerning the stamp tax upon bank checks, drafts, orders or vouchers, etc., held that "drafts or bills drawn in the United States upon a foreign country need not be stamped, not being vouched in the meaning of the law, while in this country." This ruling the new Commissioner has just reversed. The statute in question, section 158, of the act of February 8, 1875, imposed the stamp tax of two cents upon every "bank check, draft, order or voucher for the payment of any sum of money whatsoever, drawn upon any bank, banker or trust company." Drafts, bills, checks or orders drawn in the United States, on a bank, banker or trust company in a foreign country, are held to be taxable under the terms of the statute, and payment of the tax on these instruments will hereafter in all cases be required.

THE London *Economist*, a high practical authority on financial matters, points out, in the last issue which has come to hand, that most of the firms which have recently failed in England had been supported for some time by the London discount market, and but for such assistance would have broken down long ago. The inference, therefore, is that a very large amount of bad paper has been long kept afloat by rediscount at the banks for bill-brokers of no corresponding property, and who did not know their business, and that the simultaneous discovery of the whole mass will cause many important bad debts, which will reduce the profits of the London banks. It would seem that this is a natural result of the immense accumulations of money in those institutions and of the loose way in which they are put in the market, and that unless there is a prompt change to a more cautious system, more mischief may be expected in the same way. There are no openings nowadays for great strikes and fancy profits.

THE operations of the act of Congress of June 30, 1874, regulating the issuing of new currency, and practically establishing Free Banking, have brought out sundry curious facts which seem hard to explain. That act, as the New York *Bulletin* says, "did almost everything that is necessary to make our national bank circulation elastic. It removed all direct restrictions upon the volume of circulating notes, made provision for banks withdrawing their circulation, and established an agency through which the holders of bank notes could procure their redemption in lawful money."

And what has been the result? The West and the South clamored last year for more currency, and her representatives in Congress insisted upon some measures that would increase, for those regions, the volume of the circulating medium, while New England insisted that contraction was the remedy, as we already had too much money in circulation; yet under the Currency act of 1874, New England has *increased* her bank circulation, while the West and the South have suffered theirs to *decrease*. In New York there has been a decrease of $4,805,425. In all the New England States there has been an increase, aggregating $3,117,420 and in Massachusetts alone amounting to $2,320,470. The Western States—with the single exception of Ohio, which has added $63,450 to its circulation—show a material contraction. Illinois has surrendered $2,862,540, and the reductions in other Western States bring up the total decrease in that section to about $5,000,000. In most of the Southern States, also, there has been a contraction.

What causes this contradiction between text and comment? Did New England really want more money, while she thought she did not? And were the South and West mistaken in supposing they wanted more currency than they had? An affirmative answer to these questions would seem to be warranted by the facts; but, in our judgment, the solution of the difficulty is to be found elsewhere. New England has money enough for its own wants, and to spare; but her capitalists find it more profitable to invest their cash in national banks and lend it to other sections of the country than to use it in any other way; while Western and Southern capitalists find it more profitable to lend their money outside of the national bank restrictions than inside of them. The result is that New England capitalists, in lending money to the West through the agency of their national banks, have increased the bank circulation; while the Western and Southern capitalists, cramped by the exactions of the national bank act, have thrown it off, in order to be free to lend without legal restriction, and in so doing have reduced the circulation of their sections.

There has been, then, practically, no expansion in the one case nor contraction in the other, but capital has found that the national bank act suits its purpose in one section and thwarts it in the other. Much of the money loaned in the West comes from New England; and experience has shown that it is easier to own a bank in Massachusetts and lend the money in Illinois or Iowa, than it is to own a bank in Illinois and loan the money out in its neighborhood. The locality of the paper issue has been changed, but not the use of it when issued; in other words, it is found more convenient, in practice, to issue paper in New England and circulate it in the West than to confine both issue and circulation to the same locality.

THE St. Louis *Republican* mourns over the fact that we have in these degenerate days no statesmen, no leaders of really first-class ability; yet the *Republican* has probably done its best in connection with the Democratic party to which it belongs, to put an end to whatever statesmanship has heretofore been current in that party. It looks back, with pride, to the days when BENTON and BUTLER pruned, SILAS WRIGHT and LEWIS CASS, and men of that class, were the prominent men in the Democratic party, and comparing the leading Democrats of to-day with these giants of the past, it naturally feels bad at the sad contrast presented. Yet the *Republican*, conscious, as it would seem, of the degradation into which its party is plunged, stands by and supports the dwarfs of to-day in their war upon the work established by the giants who preceded them. BENTON was an uncompromising hard-money man, and would have scorned to stand upon the Ohio Democratic platform of 1875; JACKSON was a thorough Union man, and would rather have hung any of the present leaders of the Democratic party in Kentucky than have stood with them upon their secession platform; LEWIS CASS would have broken his sword in two if he had been asked to indorse the doubleface dness of the Iowa Democratic platform, upon which SHEPARD LEFFLER is running for Governor; and SILAS WRIGHT, a plain, blunt, outspoken man, would never have openly denounced the frauds of his party friends and yet secretly played into their hands as TILDEN has done. Yet the St. Louis *Republican* sustains LEFFLER, and ALLEN, and TILDEN, and M'CLURE, in walking in the work of the Democratic fathers and statesmen of the last generation.

If the Democratic party of the past produced statesmen and leaders worthy of present veneration, it was because it was then a consistent party and faithful to its traditions; and if the Democratic party of to-day is barren of statesmen and leaders it is because it has no consistency, no common creed, no love for the past, no comprehension of the present, and no regard for the future. It supports one policy in Ohio and another in Maine, no policy in Kentucky and a mixture of all policies in Indiana. It runs a hard-money man upon a rag-money platform, and temperance men upon a free-rum platform. It is all things to all men, has as many hues as the chameleon, and is as utterly void of consistency as it is bankrupt in honesty. Is it any wonder that such a conglomeration of fragments should be devoid of statesmen and leaders? Statesmen are not born in such a school. They cannot grow in such an atmosphere. A party of principles, a party with a mission, a party with a common and well-defined purpose, may develope statesmen; but a party of odds and ends can produce only such riff-raff as ALLEN, CARY and LEFFLER. It is such papers as the *Republican* that have brought the Democratic party to this condition by supporting it in all its vagaries and infidelities; and while it may have the good sense to mourn over the result, it plainly is too blind to see how it has been brought about.

THE Republican nominations for State Senate, so far made, are all good, and leave no room for doubt that the Republicans will retain their ascendancy in that body next winter. Last winter the parties stood Republicans, 30; Democrats, 20. Eleven Senators go out this year, and there is also a vacancy in the Clearfield district, caused by the resignation of Hon. WM. A. WALLACE.

Of these twelve places the Republicans last winter held eight, viz: ALEXANDER, WARFEL, HEILMAN, LEMON, RUTAN, McKINLEY, CUTLER and MACLAY, and the Democrats four, Messrs. PLAYFORD, WALLACE, ROWLAND and CHALFANT. Democrats will be elected to fill all four of these Democratic vacancies, and the Democrats will also probably elect a Senator in the Clarion district to succeed Mr. MACLAY; while in the other seven districts Republicans will be chosen, leaving the next Senate 29 Republicans to 21 Democrats.

In Mr. ALEXANDER'S district, the First of Philadelphia, GEO. HANDY SMITH, for three years a member of the House, has been nominated by the Republicans, and will be elected. He is deservedly popular, and will make an excellent member. Mr. WARFEL, of Lancaster, and Mr. HEILMAN, of Lebanon, will both probably be renominated and re-elected, as their districts are strongly Republican, and both stand well with their constituents. Mr. LEMON, in the Cambria and Blair district, has been renominated, and has the closest district in the State. Blair can give from 700 to 800 Republican majority, and Cambria from 700 to 800 Democratic, on a strict party vote, so that it is an even thing, apparently; but as Mr. LEMON is a very popular man, and deservedly so, we have no doubt of his election. In the Washington and Beaver district, Hon. GEORGE V. LAWRENCE, of Washington, will probably be nominated to succeed Mr. RUTAN. The district is decidedly Republican, and Mr. LAWRENCE is an active and efficient worker. He has served in the Senate before, and been its Speaker, once or twice, and is well and favorably known throughout the State. In the Mercer and Lawrence district, Mr. BRADDOCK, of Mercer, has carried the nomination in his own county, but Lawrence has not yet acted. Whoever is agreed upon by the Republicans will be elected. In the Erie district no nomination has yet been made of a successor to Mr. CUTLER; but as the county will probably give 3,000 majority to the Republican State ticket, there is no room to doubt the election of a Republican.

At the worst, therefore, there is but one doubtful district, and we have no doubt whatever that Mr. LEMON will carry it triumphantly.

THE protection policy, which for so many years had but few advocates outside of Pennsylvania, is rapidly becoming the policy of many leading States, especially in the South and West. The whole nation will, before long, see clearly enough the necessity for developing and fostering manufacturing industries of all kinds. Speaking on this point, the Philadelphia *North American* says:

"The great manufacturing growth at the South and in the West of recent years is familiarly known. Now the Pacific responds, and is rapidly creating a sentiment that will have weight in national action hereafter. San Francisco, despite her mining, agriculture and grazing that employ a majority of all available labor, has learned the necessity of fostering manufactures and has so much at stake now, and is so well informed, that she can be reckoned a good ally of the East henceforth. The total manufactures there have been increased from $52,602,475 in value, excluding gold and silver refined, in 1870, to $87,333,930 annually, with an invested capital of more than $30,000,000. The manufacture of mining and agricultural machinery has been very great, and new industries are projected owing to the value of these.

"These are gratifying results in themselves, but are more gratifying as agencies for future and greater results of the same nature. Each advertises more definitely and generally the possibilities that exist for rendering every section powerful in a particular enterprise, and employing that to locate and improve other enterprises—the English colonists in Virginia, agricultural as they are; the Mennonites in the West, pastoral as they have always been, and even the sugar planters and dealers in Louisiana, showing the steady spread of conviction that manufactures are needed by them and, by the industries of the country on which their profits depend. Oregon, Nevada and Texas are to some degree in the same category; and everywhere, as at no former time, new States and old, those that have manufactured and those that have not, are falling into line and reaching a position where their subscription to the support of domestic fabrication can be credited. All of this is highly encouraging. It shows that the most powerful argument in behalf of national industry is gained by gaining power, and that of a nature that can neither be talked or written down. Knowledge alone is necessary to secure the ending of the long reign of the spoilers of realized profits. Pennsylvania is gaining friends where they never before existed and allies who can be depended upon henceforth in every struggle."

THE death of GEORGE M. STROUD, for nearly thirty-six years a judge of the District Court of Philadelphia, is announced. He was eighty-one years old, and was well known to the legal profession of the State, as an able, upright and learned jurist. A single fact connected with him is worthy of note, here. In 1828, or thereabouts, he prepared and published a careful Digest of the Slave Laws of the country. It was not intended as an anti-slavery book in any sense, but was a mere legal compend of the laws prevailing at that time in the slave States, and of the decisions of the courts thereon. A few years afterwards the anti-slavery agitation broke out, and this purely legal book was cited by the anti-slavery speakers to prove the horrible condition of the slave under the laws regulating slavery, and the citations necessarily carried with them a great deal of weight. Mr. STROUD, being himself a friend of an old Democratic family, did not feel comfortable at being thus paraded as an anti-slavery authority, and his book suddenly became very scarce. We do not know who did it nor in what way it was done, but all the unsold copies of the work were in some manner got out of the way, and the author never permitted a second edition to go to press, his copy-right protecting him while it lasted. The few copies that were out were excedingly hard to get at, and the book, practically, was beyond the general reach. After the copy-right expired, the Anti-Slavery Society published it as a standard anti-slavery book; but it was not then in demand. The facts it contained had been gathered from other sources, and the interest in it had therefore died out.

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Two Jackson, Ohio, furnaces have gone into blast again.

The wool crop in Nevada this season is unusually large.

The Steubenville, Ohio, Bolt Works are offered for sale by the Sheriff.

A spring bed manufactory is about to be started in Jersey Shore, Pa.

A "Fish Exchange" has just been organized by the Boston fish dealers.

There are in France 123,000 manufacturing establishments, employing 502,000 horse-power and 1,800,000 work-people. From the department of the Seine comes one-fifth of the total production of France.

The Newburyport, Mass., *Herald* says that the Boyton shaft is now 100 feet deep, and the work of cross-cutting and tunnelling has been begun. Three shifts of men are kept at work day and night, and the ore house is full of rich ore.

A new machine for pressing coal dust into fuel was put in operation at the Harrisburg machine shops last Thursday, and a ton of solid coal was turned out in an hour. The machine is simple and universally practicable, and it is prophesied that it will add millions of dollars to the coal wealth of Pennsylvania.

The Philipsburg, Pa., *Journal* is credibly informed that hemlock lumber is offered in Philadelphia at seven dollars per thousand, without finding purchasers, and oak lumber at eighteen dollars, with no purchasers. And says it is no wonder that the lumber trade in that region is dull.

Harlan & Hollingsworth, of Wilmington, Delaware, have nearly completed two fine iron steamships for Charles Morgan, of New York. When finished they are to be engaged in the Liverpool cotton trade, plying between the latter port and Brashear, Louisiana. They are 275 feet long, and will have a storeage capacity for 4,000 bales of cotton.

Under an arrangement with the creditors the Grant Locomotive Works at Paterson, N. J., will resume operations next Tuesday, employing two or three hundred men for two or three months, to complete ten of the Russian locomotives and to undertake thereafter any new work that may offer. The works will still be under the management of D. B. Grant.

At the place known as "Dutch Corners," in Bedford county, Pa., it is claimed that the ore covers several hundred acres, and that at least thirty thousand tons can be mined from a single acre. It is proposed to complete the Dunning's Creek Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad through to Hollidaysburg, forming a short line from the west to Bedford, from Altoona—only a distance of thirty miles. To get the immense quantities of ore to market it seems that this is a feasible project.

An immense amount of ivory is daily consumed in the workshops of Europe and this country. Africa furnishes seven-eighths of all that is worked up by the artisans of various nations into forms such as ornaments, toys, crucifixes, in France; fans, chessmen, boxes, fans, in India and China; miniature plates, keys for pianofortes and various other musical instruments, and a great number of other articles manufactured in England, Germany and the United States.

A Phœnixville, Pa., correspondent writes: At No. 3 blast furnace of the Phœnix Iron Company, which has been damped up near four months, an unsuccessful attempt has been made for a week to get up a fire. Large quantities of wood and coal oil have been used, but with no avail. Had this attempt been successful, it would have been the first on record. Mr. Davis Keeley, the Superintendent, has been most indefatigable in his endeavors to bring about the desired result, not having been in bed for a week.

ONE of the things not generally known, says the Philadelphia *Times*, is the fact that Philadelphia had a thorough stock organization in 1816, when New York had merely a protective stock board, without rules and with little business. In 1817 the New York brokers sent one of their number over to Philadelphia by stage to investigate the stock exchange system here. It is related that this worthy and his fellow-passengers, on receiving news which had just come from Europe by a packet ship, paid the stage driver to contrive an accident and delay while they dashed on in a post chaise and bought all the floating stock in the Philadelphia market. Nevertheless the tricky visitors were furnished with all the points, and the New York Stock Exchange was founded on the Philadelphia plan in 1820.

THE extent of surface planted in cotton this year in the Southern States forms the subject of a report made by the Charleston Cotton Exchange. With the exception of South Carolina and Tennessee, every Southern State shows either as much or more surface planted than last year, the total aggregating 9,067,555 acres. This is an increase over last year of 113,922 acres, indicating an increase in the crop (other things being even), of about 57,000 bales. From these figures it appears that this year the Southern States have 14,168 square miles of land planted in cotton, quite an extensive territory to be occupied by a single crop.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The day we celebrate.

The Great Annual Patriotic Holocaust.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* was sold on Saturday.

The hay crop of Connecticut will amount to 587,000 tons, worth $7,000,000 or $8,000,000.

And still the college graduate bores the patient public with his unbridled eloquence.

Another Democratic newspaper death is threatened in Washington. They are going to start a new one.

We judge, from appearances in the country, that Maud Muller will everywhere soon be raking hay.

The New York *Evening Post* has been reduced in size four columns, and in price from five to three cents.

You can cure the appetite for intoxicating drinks by eating an orange every morning before breakfast.

Hail stones eleven and a quarter inches in circumference are said to have recently fallen in Davie county, N. C.

As a mark of esteem the King of Holland recently presented to the pianist Liszt a writing desk worth 24,000 marks.

It is a healthy sign that so many of our colleges are graduating Bachelors of Science as well as Bachelors of Art.

Since he put his foot in it, Boss Tweed says no daughter of his shall wear striped stockings. It is too unpleasantly suggestive.

Cambridge celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of George Washington's taking command of the Continental army, on Saturday.

A very barren tract of country, located near the forks of the Solomon river, Kansas, has just been found rich in deposits of gold.

Hon. M. C. Kerr, member of Congress from Indiana, wants to be Speak-Kerr. He should change his name to Office C. Kerr.

Postmaster General Jewell is sensible. He doesn't see any necessity for any more large postoffice buildings in the cities of the country.

"Gath" has been recalled to the position lately held by him on the editorial staff of the St. Louis *Times*, under the restored management.

The general reception of articles into the Centennial buildings at Philadelphia will begin January 1, 1876, and none will be admitted after March 31.

The University of Pennsylvania is again in luck. J. Gillingham Fell, of Philadelphia, has given it $25,000 to increase its hospital accommodations.

Speaking of the whisky raids, evidence has been collected for an assessment of $317,000 against the distillers and $841,000 in fines against the rectifiers.

William Allen says that, born with Democratic instincts, he hopes to die with Democratic instincts. The in-stink of his administration is sure to kill him.

Fully fifty thousand Detroit people went out to view the scene of the recent tornado devastation, but only twenty-seven persons attended the relief meeting.

An injured Democrat in Brooklyn sued a paper for libel and got six cents damages. He has sent the amount as his contribution to the Democratic campaign in Ohio.

The recent scientific expeditions to the great Sahara desert have reported quite favorably on the project of covering its sands with water let in from the sea.

"Little drops of water." A lady in England has incorporated in her will a provision for an annual income of about $11,500 for the reduction of the English debt.

A vessel left New York on Saturday for Liberia, the so-called "Black Man's Paradise," carrying five missionaries to look after the religious interests of the Republic.

A German squadron is to visit us next summer in return for the visit of Admiral Worden's fleet. Now let England, France, Russia and all the others follow suit.

Great expectations. The supposed heirs of the Lawrence Townley estate in England, worth untold millions, have been summoned to meet at Cincinnati on Wednesday.

Remarking on the fact that two hundred years ago the Governor of Virginia thanked God that the State had no newspapers, the Milwaukee *Sentinel* is reminded that it has none yet.

The New Orleans *Times*, the leading Democratic journal of Louisiana, resents the imputation that the South is for inflation as "a most extraordinary and unprovoked humbug."

Wisconsin has a "slight, slender girl" who will shear as many sheep in a day as he best man in that State, and all the young fellows' wits are going wool gathering concerning her.

Harvard graduated its first class in 1637, William and Mary in 1692, Yale in 1702, Princeton in 1748, University of Pennsylvania in 1753, Columbia 1754, Brown 1764, Dartmouth 1769, Rutger 1770.

A Baltimore grain merchant, who has returned from a business tour at the West, says that Philadelphia has the advantage of all Western points, and is more to be feared there than New York.

The statistical working of the Massachusetts license law in Boston show that 1,953 out of 2,041 applications for licenses have been granted, which is represented by a diminution of one-half in the number of liquor shops compared with "prohibition" times.

The ministiated may imagine that "the bull's eye," so often referred to in the reports of the International Rifle Match, is something larger than a pin-head, and smaller than a good-sized hat. As a matter of fact, the bull's-eye at Dollymount was three feet square.

Judge Junius Hillyer and Bob Toombs, of Georgia, both refused to celebrate the Fourth of July this year. They say the Government established in 1776 died in 1861, and they do not intend now to attend its funeral. They propose, however, to vote the Democratic ticket, as usual.

When the Republicans had control of the Legislature in New York, they reduced the salaries paid by the city of New York to its officials to $5,171,485, but since the Democrats came into power this sum has been increased to $9,564,931. That is the way the Democrats "reform" things.

The Democratic City Council of Baltimore has expelled two of its members for taking bribes, while the Ohio Democratic Legislature refused to expel those who were proven guilty of the same crime; and both events go to show the confidence which the people should feel in the Democracy as the party of honesty and reform.

New York is now taking a State census, and the results are beginning to come to light. One ward in New York city, the 17th, increases its population only a little over 3,000 since 1870, which is a very small sum, compared with the excessive boasts of increase made by that city.

It is difficult for the Nebraska people to tell what sort of pets may be safely fondled, as both the wolves and the skunks have got the hydrophobia. The Chicago *Tribune* informs us that one of the latter species of agreeable companions bit a gentleman on the nose, and the party bitten subsequently died in great agony, with all the horrid symptoms of that madness.

PERSONAL.

Charles Nordhoff, whom no one would suspect of being anything but a New Englander, is by birth a Norwegian, and his early life was spent on Cape Cod.

And now when Minnie Sherman-Fitch snuggles that little bit of red and white up to her heart, she declares to goodness that diamond necklaces don't seem worth anything, now.

A curious story of poetic justice comes from Delaware. Daniel McConaughy, who has been confined in the State Insane Asylum for six years, is now found by a jury not to have been insane, but to have been cruelly locked by his brothers, Elijah and Thomas, who owed him money. Now the brothers are violently insane and have been removed to the asylum in irons.

Longfellow's poem, to be read on Wednesday at Bowdoin College, will be published in the August number of *Harper's Magazine* the day after its delivery. It will occupy five pages of *Harper*. The title, "Morituri Salutamus," conveys the author's recognition of the impressive circumstances which have led him to write the poem, and which will render it the most memorable literary effort of the commencement season.

The New York *Tribune* tells what it calls "one of the prettiest stories of the day," to the effect that a well known clergyman married a couple, years ago; that the wife, after a lapse of years, called on the minister and told him that she had not had any babies; that she thought it was a judgment on her for not paying the parson when he married her. So she paid him then, went home with a clear conscience, and now is the happy mother of a little boy.

STATE NEWS.

A new German daily has been started at Erie.

The Veteran Club of Titusville has been snuffed out.

Lebanon's hay crop is better than it promised to be.

All the logs have been rafted out of the Williamsport boom.

Governor Hartranft has been created an LL. D. by Ursinus College.

The valuation of the real estate of Reading by the assessors is $55,000,000.

Phillipsburg, Clearfield county, is in favor of water works to cost $10,000.

"No paper next week." For further particulars, see our country exchanges.

The Philadelphia Zoological Garden is to be open to the public on Sunday, hereafter.

Ira T. Clement, of Sunbury, has a contract for furnishing the flag staffs for the Centennial grounds.

George Keeb, of Williamsport, drank too freely of ice water, and died from the effects of his potations.

"The Great Slobberer of the Razsed *Age*," is what the Lancaster *Examiner* mildly designates Col. McClure.

A niece of Rufus Choate, the celebrated Massachusetts lawyer, is an inmate of the Cambria county poor house.

Rev. Dr. Gillatt, of Lockport, N. Y., has accepted a call to the rectorship of Trinity Episcopal church, Pottsville.

A Reading hen ate a piece of clothesline, thirteen inches long and a quarter of an inch thick, and still lives.

John Gorder, a boy, fell into a sewer ditch in Lancaster, on Monday, and a horse fell on him inflicting probably fatal injuries.

George Solomon, aged fifty years, fell into the river at Graeff's Landing, Lancaster county, on the 25th inst., and was drowned.

"Prof." W. R. Alexander has just completed, at Reading, the task of walking for one hundred and twenty hours, without rest or sleep.

By the caving in of a sewer at Lancaster on Monday, James Clark was killed, and Fardy Moran and James Rudy, Jr., seriously injured.

Mrs. Speedy S. Brown died at the residence of her son, Wm. Brown, in Hartstown, on Saturday last in the ninety-fifth year of her age.

The wife and daughter of Mr. John Shaner, living four miles from Pottstown, were killed by lightning during the severe storm of Sunday.

Benjamin Ehrevay, who was indicted at Williamsport for counterfeiting and escaped from the officers, was recaptured in Tioga and returned to jail.

Allentown contemplates the formation of an opera company of home talent next season. The Allentowners will be apt to find that a losing operation.

The Somerset *Herald* says: The prospect with regard to the growing crops has been very materially improved within the last ten days or two weeks, the rains, of which we have had an abundance, having had an excellent effect on all the crops, including buckwheat. This latter crop, understand, has been making considerable headway since these rains have fallen, and it is now probable that it will turn out larger than was anticipated a few weeks ago.

There appeared last week in the obituary columns of the Philadelphia *Ledger* announcements of the deaths of fourteen persons, eight men and six woman, who had lived to or beyond the advanced age of eighty years, as follows: Sarah Kerr, aged 80; Mary Dyer, 80; Enoch Levering, 80; John Maxson, 82; Mary Fite, 83; William Rotan, 83; Elias Hall, 85; Charles J. Sutter, 86; Martha Porch, 88; Sarah Hutchinson, 89; Helen Gullen, 90; Sarah Cranston, 92; Timothy Jackson, 93, and Cato West, 99.

The wheat crop in Mifflin county promises to be about an average one. Some fields look very fine, being well set and nicely headed, while otherssare somewhat spotted and uneven. The hay crop which is just now beginning to be cut will be short, but of good quality, if the weather should prove favorable. The corn, though short and backward, has equally good prospects and fresh, and these warm days and nights are bringing it on fast. The potatoes are infested with bugs and requires the watchful care of the farmer to destroy them.

A Connerfown family have discharged their Chinese cook. The heathen was struck with a fit of economy, and pocketed the money given him to purchase a chicken, and served up a rat pie instead. The family didn't "smell a rat" until some hours after the meal was disposed of, and then John Chinaman's services were dispensed with, and a physician's called into requisition. The head of the family says a Chinese cook may be a desideratum when there is a famine in town, but as long as chicken is not over five dollars per pound, he will try to worry along without one.—*Norristown Herald.*

In Cherryhill township, Indiana county, died on Thursday last ex-Sheriff William Evans, aged sixty-seven years. The deceased was three years Sheriff of that county, and made an excellent official. He was also a member of the Legislature for three years, and for a long time was County Surveyor. For the past eight years he has held a position in the Surveyor General's office at Harrisburg, where his knowledge of surveying made him a useful officer. He was reckoned among the best surveyors in Western Pennsylvania. Mr. Evans was an honest, upright man, and his death is regretted by all who knew him.

The Easton *Express* argues earnestly and ably in favor of paying female teachers as high salaries as are paid to male teachers, the duties of both being equal. It says "it is the duty of the people, through their appointed boards or committees, to pay a just recompense for all services rendered, and this should be without the slightest regard to sex, to competion or to the wishes or prejudices of applicants. A saloon keeper who angling Jones killed a bear which kicked the beam at three hundred pounds.

Trains commenced running, on Monday of this week, on the McKean and Buffalo Railroad, between the junction at Larrabee and the southern terminus of the road at Bishop's Summit, now called Clermont.

A woman eighty-six years old died in Chester county who had her coffin made twenty-five years ago. At her death her form was so contracted by rheumatism that it would not fit the underground tenement.

James Mervine, a member of the Philadelphia police force, who shot and killed James Alexander in a tavern quarrel on Ninth street a few weeks ago, was on Wednesday convicted of murder in the second degree.

Hon. George M. Stroud, for nearly thirty-six years a Judge of the District Court of Philadelphia, died at his residence in Germantown on the 29th ult. He was born at Stroudsburg, Monroe county, on the 13th of October, 1795.

On Saturday evening last Mrs. Eliza Dallette, of Philadelphia, arrived in West Chester, to visit her son. In the cars she became insensible from the effects of the heat, and died soon after reaching the home of her son.

Henry Mooney, of Harrisburg, and his brother John, of Lancaster, have been arrested on a charge of murdering Henry L. Landis, who disappeared very mysteriously from Mt. Joy, Lancaster county, on the 12th of May last.

Ira T. Clement, of Sunbury, has received a contract from the Centennial Commission at Philadelphia, for the manufacture of between three and four hundred flag staffs for the buildings and grounds of the Centennial Exposition.

Charles Painter, aged twenty-six years, was drowned in a spring on his father's farm in Drumore township, Lancaster county, on the 28th ult. He was subject to epileptic fits, and it was during one of these that he came to his death.

A cherry tree in Berks county was stripped of 200 quarts of fruit last week, and it is estimated that the further yield, this season, will be 100 quarts. Sixty-eight trees on the same farm are expected to yield an aggregate of 11,000 quarts.

A little girl named Burkard, of Meadville, was severely burned by the explosion of an oil can. She was pouring the combustible liquid on the fire when the flames communicated with the contents of the can, which immediately exploded.

A doctor aged ninety-five, a resident of the ill-fated village of Osceola, lost everything by the fire. Nothing daunted the aged Esculapian has commenced anew the battle of life, and may yet earn a comfortable competence before the grave claims him.

The Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias of the State of Pennsylvania, will convene at the Court House, Easton, on Tuesday, August 19th. Four hundred and fifty representatives of different lodges, including the Grand Lodge, and some three hundred visitors will be present.

A man named Martin Zimmerman, who was working in a lime quarry near Berlin, Somerset county, was found crushed to death beneath a large rock at the place of his employment, on Friday last. He was a native of Germany, about forty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and several children.

Mr. D. H. Leeser, of Boyertown, was arrested on Friday last in front of his residence on a warrant issued by Isaac B. Hankey, Esq., Justice of the Peace, charging him with forgery. A hearing was had and the accused was ordered to find bail in the sum of $1,500 for his appearance at the Montgomery county court.

Don't lean against a chimney during a thunder storm. A man living near Doylestown was killed by lightning on Tuesday while leaning against a chimney near the window. The electric fluid went down the chimney, made a "cold corpse" of its victim, and passed on out the window, to seek a resting place in some convenient mud puddle.

Messrs. Voris, Haigh & Gregg, of this place, were bidders for the contract of erecting the Agricultural building of the Centennial structure, at Philadelphia. They were only about $60,000 higher than the lowest bid. It will take closer figuring than that to procure work in these times, gentlemen.—*Danville American.*

When a Reading man receives a strange box which he thinks may be an infernal machine, he thoughtfully and carefully sets it aside, cautions his wife not to open it, and then leaves the house. When he returns he finds the box open and his wife with her head tied up, and he seems pained that she should have disobeyed his orders. —*Norristown Herald.*

The claimant to a piece of ground in which a body is buried near Scranton, has put up the following notice on the grave:

NOTTIS.

This corpes is requested
to remove immeadilley
Or i will remove
the same.

On Tuesday afternoon a man named Berkerey was killed at William Montelius' colliery, Mount Carmel, Schuylkill county, by a fall of coal. On the same night, about nine o'clock, a man named Cochran drove over a high embankment at Llewellyn, Schuylkill county, was thrown from his wagon, and killed by the fall. The night was so dark he could not see his road.

A woman living in Bristol, Bucks county, wishing to get rid of a litter of kittens, buried them under a manure pile in her garden last Sunday morning. The kittens were neither killed nor silenced by this treatment, and their cries so disturbed the neighbors that they reported the woman to an agent of the S. P. C. A., who caused her to be arrested and fined.

A very deadly disease, a species of typhoid fever, is prevailing in portions of Lancaster county, lying along the banks of a stream of water called Middle creek. It usually attacks all the members of a family, and few, comparatively, recover their health after an attack. No particular cause has yet been discovered for the prevalence of the dreaded disease.

Eight head of cattle belonging to Edward Ruth, of East Hanover township, Lebanon county, were killed by lightning on Saturday evening last. They were in the cattle pen at the time, which adjoins the gable end of the barn. The cattle were sheltering themselves from the rain, standing close to the wall, when the lightning struck down the rod, killing them instantly. When discovered they were lying in a heap.

A well-dressed young lady entered a store in Pottstown and purchased two bottles of laudanum, stating that her mother, who resided in the next street, had the rheumatism and wanted to bathe her limbs. When she left the store she was seen going toward Manatawny creek, when an officer stepped up to her and demanded the drug. She burst into tears, produced the laudanum, and begged the officer to keep the affair a secret.

The Somerset *Herald* says: The prospect with regard to the growing crops has been very materially improved within the last ten days or two weeks, the rains, of which we have had an abundance, having had an excellent effect on all the crops, including buckwheat. This latter crop, we understand, has been making considerable headway since these rains have fallen, and it is now probable that it will turn out larger than was anticipated a few weeks ago.

There are five engineers on the Lehigh Valley Railroad who weigh over 200 pounds each. It stocking that road no attention is paid to dead weight.

The Easton *Free Press* say a red worm grows inside of a wart on the grape leaves until it is large enough to eat the grapes. Some warts contain three to six worms.

David Farner, who is charged with having committed a number of burglaries in Blair, Cambria and neighboring counties, was arrested at Hollidaysbur